HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,070—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Jan.	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9177
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6903
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6910
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9177		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,6 0	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904

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Saxoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebande Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1904.

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PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

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	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	...	300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	RYDAL HALL	5200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3480	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	8000	Snow	8th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	8000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	8th Apl.
C.	HAIDON HALL	6300	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	8000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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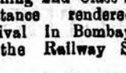

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	K. Kori	13th Feb.	27th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,530	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belmito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
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EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
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No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
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No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

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BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM.

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MESCARE, SECUNDERABAD
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LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches,
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MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS

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1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
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Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
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THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
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(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS;
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Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
LIMITED SEASON ONLY.
GRAND OPENING,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH.
DIRECT FROM AMERICA.
After a Brilliant and most successful season of 5 weeks at Calcutta.

MR. M. B. LEAVIT

PRESENTS THE
Celebrated and World Famed

LEE AND ZANCIG

PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSATION.

The Marvellous entertainment which has mystified and delighted thousands in Europe, America, South Africa and India.

PROFESSOR SYLVIAN, A LEE.

The World Famed Psychologist is celebrated among Scientists for his amazing power over the mind and will of others in sensational and surprising tests.

THE MYSTERIOUS ZANCIGS.

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They possess in the fullest degree the inexplicable gift of
TELEPATHY
OR
THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

The Wife's thought is borne by some mysterious agency simultaneously with its conception in the Brain of her Husband, and "vice versa," two souls with but a single thought.

MARCONI OUTDONE.

Press and Public unite in proclaiming, this Entertainment the most REMARKABLE and SENSATIONAL ever WITNESSED in the East.

NOTE POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Do. Back Seats ..... „ 2
Gallery ..... „ 1

Plan and Booking now open at SOUNDY & Co.

DOORS OPEN 8-0 P. M, COMMENCE, 9-30 P. M.,,
Carriages 11, 30. P. M.

A STARTLING SENSATION!

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 14TH, PROFESSOR LEE will be a HYPNOTIZED, SUBJECT to SLEEP for 24 HOURS, he will then be placed for FREE EXHIBITION. The Place to be advertised in the DAILY PAPERS. He will then be awakened at the Institute on FRIDAY NIGHT.

PROFESSOR LEE is the only living Hypnotist that has ever accomplished this Marvellous Miracle.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's
COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.
Charming Comic Opera in 3 Acts.,
La-Mascotte.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.
Grand Christmas Burlesque,
Sleeping Beauty.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.
Irish Drama in 3 Acts,
The Colleen Bawn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.
Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.
Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.
East Lynne,
Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.
Pirates of Penzance.

NEW ARTISTES,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.

Each production will be performed in its entirety.

Musical Director .....J. M. Somers
Scenic Artiste.....Auguste Rault.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BE YOUR OWN VET

AND procure a Copy of the "SALVITIS" ANNUAL, an Illustrated Australian publication of matters of interest relating to Live Stock, their Diseases and Remedies. The cheapest and most comprehensive Veterinary Book ever published. Price Eight Annas, V.-P. P. from the AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO., Head Office Dehra Dun, U. P.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE APPOINTMENT of a Probationary ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER having become vacant, candidates are invited to submit their applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, to the Deputy Conservator on or before 21st January, 1904.

Only candidates who hold a Master Mariner's Certificate, and who are not less than 23 or more than 27 years of age, are eligible for the appointment.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Deputy Conservator.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

The 6th January, 1904.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 11th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 6th January, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, to registered share-holders on 31st December, 1903.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 8th, to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1904.
Offered at As. 12 per Shilling.
FOOLSCAP SIZE.

No.		Rs. as.
31.	Week at an opening	1 2
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 14
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	3 6
42.	Half a page to a day	2 4
48.	Half a page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	2 10
41.	Whole page to a day	3 12

QUARTO SIZE.

34.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0 12
33.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 8
49.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 2
44.	Half page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	1 14
43.	Whole page to a day	3 0
43.	Whole page to a day. Cloth	4 2

OCTAVO SIZE.

35.	Week at an opening	0 12
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1 2
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1 14
47.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1 2
47.	Week at an opening	0 12
36.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0 12
9.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3 12
46.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3 0

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 17,75,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 13th July, 190 .

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman consisting of teakwood dining table in 4 pieces to seat 30 persons suitable for a club or a large family, set of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, easy and light chairs, tables, teapoys, marble top English cabinet and dressing table, Brussels carpets, Gladstone bags.

2 bales 288 English woolen blankets and rugs.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 brass weighing chair.
1 large size iron safe with Chubb's lock on stand, 33 by 23 by 29 inches.
On account and at the risk of the concerned,—

EX. S. S. Aleppo.

3170 S. H. and Co. 1-113—113 bundles steel channels.

By order of the Administrator-General, 1 lot loose bottles of wines and spirits belonging to the estates of the late Dr. William Morrison and Navazbai widow of Muncherjee Pallonji Writer.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Spark Brooke duplex grand gent's bicycle, nearly new.
1 gent's Humber bicycle with Silver King lamp.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 child's pony with saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable French-polished teakwood an 1 oak-wood dining, drawing, office, and bed-room furniture made to order after the owner's special design, glasswar 1 and crockeryware, Cottage piano by Brooklyn Piano Co., of London. Pianola, with music first-rate mahogany, full size thick-slate billiard table by Cox and Yeman with improved vulcanized rubber cushions, with balls, cues marking boards, and six light duplex K. O. brass hanging lamp, etc., complete. American extra large size roll top office desk, table ornaments, standing and bracket K. O. lamps Jali-mats coir matting. Engravings, books, English ice box, American buggy, double harness, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of F. M. COLEMAN Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 5, p.m. and the carriage at 3 p. m,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Ababakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of plated-ware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centrepieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, musical boxes, etc.

The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and well-grown plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, creepers, chrysanthemums, draceenas, ferns, lilies, standard roses, palms violets, etc, the property of R. WILLIMANN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED, SITUATED AT FERGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m, in one lot.

All the freehold and leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boiler-engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co., attorneys for the trustees of the Debenture-holders, Meadows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1904.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m. the following :—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

EX S. S. D. Badaino.

C D 3892 & Co. } 16-20—5 bales blankets.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases each 10 doz. white cotton undershirts, 28in, and 30in half and whole sleeve.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 26 by 1lb. tins diamine dark blue B-11.
1 case 49 by 2lbs. myrabolam violet.
1 case 7 tins 34lbs. diamine nitroso black.
1 case 10 by 5lbs. tins diamine beta black B.
1 case 100 by 1lb. tins diamine purpuline B. A.

On account and at the risk of the consignors to close the account.

3 cases each 5 gross shoe blacking.
3 cases each 5 gross shoe blacking.
1 case samples of enamelled ware.
1 case 15 doz. mirrors.
2 cases each 2½ doz. fancy candlesticks.
1 case 238 pieces fancy vases.
20 doz. superior porcelain soup and dinner plates.
1 case 117 pieces brass and iron gas are lamps.
1 case 13 pairs Japanese glass bead curtains.
2 cases soda water bottles.
1 case 25 bundles candles.
250 cases each 1 cwt carbolic powder.
5 cases each 100 tins green peas.
5 cases each 100 tins sardine 1-2lb.
5 cases each 100 tins sardine 1-4lb.
330 tins Dutch and Italian provision.
2 stuffed figures of tiger and deer.
A small lot of old law and other books.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1904.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

THE Bombay mails of 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£37 5-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-1	= unchanged
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-8	= — 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 11-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	57 5-8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·44 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	= do
6 „ „ „	3 5 8	= + 1-8
3 „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= + 1-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	3 1-8 pr ct	= + 3-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bombay Rs. 6,40,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Extra Council Bills allotments Calcutta Rs. 17,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-6d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks D.J. 10s. 4 1-2d. Tone dull.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £89 5s. = + 5s.

Yellow Metal 6 1-8d.
Tin Plates 11d.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-6. } unchanged.
Basic Steel Bs £5-0-0.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 0 1-2 buyers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi, J.-F.' Done 29s. = plus 3d. Firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat, A.-M. Sellers 35s, 3d. = — 1-2d. Tone easier.
Yellow Cawnpore A.-M. Sellers 35s, 6d. = — 3d. Tone easier.
Brown J.-F. Seller. 33s. = — 6d. Tone easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Done 33s. 10 1-2d. = — 3d. easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 9-16 unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£180,000
Gold „	£ 40,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed Irrinular. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 7000. Spot 7·96 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 100. Imports 36,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·99	6·95	6·97
plus 21	plus 20	plus 20
Apl-May	May-June	June-July.
6·96	6·96	6·94
plus 20	plus 20	plus 19
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·91	6·77	
plus 19	plus 19	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000
Do. last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do Continent	15,000
Mid-Uplands	13·40 + 30
Futures, month of March	13·29 + 23
Do. do. July	13·55 × 29

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 — 1-8 × 1-8
Futures, month of April 1 } Do. do, July 1 }	Holiday.
Tone at close	

Egyptian.

Weeks receipt at N S ports	271,000
„ exports to great Britain	75,000
„ to continent	203,000
Stock of Cotton at N S ports	881,000
„ „ interior ports	433,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 8th January, 1904 :—

Cotton	8,615 bales.
Wheat	8,149 cwts.
Linseed	2,145 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,320 „
Gingellyseed	18,501 „
Poppyseed	1,135 „
Groundnuts	1,317 „
Castorseed	933 „
Rice	13,703 „
Myrabollams	14,912 „
Oiltonseed	9,035 „
Mowraseed	53 „
Grain	1,193 „
Joowar	3,761 „
Maize	1,243 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-8d,
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 3-8d.	
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-2d	
French Francs 8 do do	171 3-4
Marks 3 do do	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	128
Shanghai 30 do do	178
Japan 30 do do	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	94·13
1st Settlement, 2nd february	9-50

Money Market.—Tone steady,

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 30th Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do 8th Jan.	6	do.

Seeds and Wheat markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales
Imports 13,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
7·19	7·08	707
plus 10	plus 10	plus 10
April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·06	7·06	7·04
plus 10	plus 10	plus 10
July. Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
7·02	6·86	
plus 10	plus 7	

COTTON.—For spot cotton the market is quiet, with prices Rs. 1 to 2 lower, and very little enquiry from buyers. The sutta market has steadied up and quotations are Re. 1 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	231	217	211	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	233	223	220	9 do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	233	223		25 do
Oomrawutee (descriptions)	M.-G. 258	252		do
Khandeish (M.-G.)		236	230	do
Jalgaum do.		239	233	do
Khandwa do.		256	250	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	258	252		do
Oomraa good staple (M.G.)	266	260		do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	267		9	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	266	260		do
Broach (M.-G.)	285		259	25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	282			25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	255	245		25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	251	241		„
Mathia (M. G.)	244	236		25 Jany
	238	230		25 March
Dharwar (S.-G.)			252	25 May.
Westerns			242	„

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON JANUARY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Irregular
Futures	Easier
The Manchester Market has been	Strong
2 3-4 per cent Consols	87 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	102 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	26 11-16

The sum of about £157,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KAUNDINYA—January 7, at Madras, the wife of A H Kaundinya, Salt Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TAIT—COOK—January 7, at St Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, and the Rev R H Stevenson, John Guthrie, eldest son of the late Prof B G Tait, Edinburgh University, to Annie Smith, only daughter of John Cook F R S E, Principal, Central College, Bangalore.

WILLMOTT—SCHAFFTER—January 6, at St George's Church, Chaderghat, Haiderabad, Deccan, by the Rev S H Johnston, Charles Arthur Willmott, District Engineer, H H Nizam's P W D, to Bertha Gertrude, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F van Someren Schaffter, of Saifabad, Haidarabad, Deccan.

DEATH.

PERRIRA—December 21, at Coimbatore, Assistant-Surgeon Michael Pereira, I S M D (retaired), aged 52 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 35m, Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water 5-40m., 7-12a. Low water, 0-21a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
The Lee and Zanezig Psychological Sensation, Framjee Cowasjee Institute,
Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umbilo, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will, be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day, and to-morrow, respectively.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilli, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day.

Valse Intermezzo	Reve du Bal...Ellenberg
Overture	La Gazza Ladra...Rossini
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs...Allan
Gallop	Fire-fly...Hume
Selection	The Civil from Kays...Caryll

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday morning, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on the body of Goolbai, a Parsi woman, aged thirty-one years. The evidence showed that the deceased who was of an excitable disposition had a quarrel, with her brother, on Friday morning. Shortly after the quarrel, she was seized with illness and Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji was sent for. The latter examined the deceased and found it to be a case of irritant poisoning. The doctor sent for the antidote, but before it arrived, the women died. On search being made in the house, a packet containing rat poison was missing from the cup-board. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Nathu Hira, a Hindu labourer, employed at a house in course of construction at Colaba, while at work, on Friday, accidentally fell from a window on the first floor, sustaining dislocation of his right elbow. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained. —Keshowji Giga, a Hindu, aged fifty years, residing at Bhuleshwar, while crossing Kalbadevi Road on Friday evening, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria. He sustained serious injuries which necessitated his removal to a hospital. The injured man is almost blind and deaf, and no blame is attached to the driver.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The annual Christmas Tree for the children of the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was held at the Artillery Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday afternoon. The function was largely attended by the officers and members of the Corps. The Christmas Tree was prettily laden with a big show of toys suitable as presentation for both boys and girls. The little ones were treated to a liberal feast, which was provided in the shape of tea, cakes, and sweets. Several of the ladies and gentlemen present assisted in dispensing the hospitality of the members of the Corps. After partaking of the refreshments the little folks were gladdened by receiving their presents from those who assisted in stripping the tree of all the toys with which it was laden.

MURDER OF A PARAMOUR.

MR. L. CRUMP, Sessions Judge of Poona, in November last, convicted Manaji Gangaram Bankar of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Crump in his finding, said the facts of the case were rendered extremely simple by the statement made by the accused, as he confirmed his previous confession, and that confession was corroborated by the evidence of two eye witnesses, as well as by the medical evidence. There could be no doubt that the accused killed the woman, his paramour, and the question was whether the act amounted to murder or to any lesser offence. The Session Judge referred to the previous relations between the accused and the deceased as furnishing a motive; and to the accused's statement, "I kept a watch and took the axe with me." The woman was not the accused's wife; and, said the Sessions Judge, he had no right to expect fidelity. The man was armed with an axe and attacked a defenceless woman. The jury were asked to consider was it an attack without premeditation, a sudden fight upon a sudden quarrel?

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder; two of the jurors recommended the accused to mercy. The Sessions Judge accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, found that the accused was guilty of the murder of Bhima koa Raghu. There were he thought grounds for giving effect to the recommendation made by two of the jurors, and he did not, therefore, pass sentence of death. Taking the accused's confession as true, it was clear that the relations between himself and the deceased were such as to cause considerable provocation, and though that provocation being neither grave nor sudden could not be held to reduce in point of law the gravity of the offence it must be considered in assigning the appropriate penalty. The crime was no doubt due to jealousy, the outcome of ill-regulated passion, and was therefore, somewhat less heinous than would have been the case had the motive been cupidity or long-standing rancour. The details too showed that the accused did not immediately attempt to kill the woman. There was an altercation, than blows on both sides, and finally the use of the deadly weapon. Accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances, summarily dismissed the appeal.

WEDDING AT ALLBLESS BAUG.

A PRETTY wedding was celebrated on Friday, at Allbless Baug, in the families of Messrs. Sorabjee Ruttonjee and Hormusjee Ruttonjee, brothers, and partners in the well-known firm of contractors, Messrs. Pallonjee Ruttonjee and Co., who recently erected the buildings of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, at Apollo Bunder. The bridegroom was Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee, eldest son of Mr. Sorabjee, and a partner in his father's firm, and the bride was Miss Meherbai, a well-educated young lady, daughter of Mr. Hormusjee Ruttonjee. The wedding was attended by ladies and gentlemen of the influential sections of the community, numbering quite a thousand people. The spacious hall and the compounds were prettily decorated with palm leaves, evergreens and festoons of flowers; and illuminated with Kitson's and incandescent gas lights, which made the scene one of unusual brilliance. In the middle of the hall was erected an arcade, profusely enveloped with flowers, the central feature of which was flower baskets, the contents of which were artistically showered over the heads of the bride and bridegroom at the conclusion of the nuptial ceremonies. Valuable presents were made on the occasion to the bride and bridegroom and their parents by many of the guests among whom were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. R. D. Setna, Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Messrs. Cawasjee B. Setna, Pheroz C. Setna, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C. I. E., Mr. B. F. Dastur, Drs. Temujee B. Narimau, R. T. Nariman R, M. Mody, K. S. Engineer, Mr. and Mrs. Gopf, Mr. Brown and many Hindu and Mahomedan timber merchants. A notable incident occurred whilst the nuptial ceremonies were going on. An American lady and gentleman happened to pass by the road and attracted by the brilliant scene expressed a desire to witness the wedding ceremonies. They were welcomed and taken to the hall, where the ceremonies were going on. At the close of the ceremonies, the guests adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were amply furnished. After the second ceremony at midnight was over, light refreshments were provided, and the party dispersed at an early hour next morning.

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LAST OF THE BOERS IN INDIA.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

BOMBAY which has been the scene of the arrival and the departure of Boer prisoners of war, saw the last of these on Saturday, when the Boers from Ahmednagar, took their departure in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive. The special troop train which brought them to Bombay, left Ahmednagar on Friday and came direct to the Sassoon Dock at 7-45 a.m., on Saturday, where 498 men were detrained. They were quickly sent on board the Clive in a steam launch and three Government troop barges. At the Docks there were present to receive the men and to supervise their departure, Lieut.-Col. C. M. T. Western, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Major C. E. Baynes, D. A. A. G., and Lieuts. Marchant and A. A. Macdonald, R. I. M. The medical examination of the men was conducted by Major Curtis, R. A. M. C; the men after being detrained were served with tea and biscuits and marched to the barges. Among them were four rebels, to whom the oath of allegiance was not administered, and these were brought under an escort and taken on board. The escort for the other men was supplied by the Connaught Rangers, 25 of whom were under the command of Lieut. Brooks. The medical officers who accompanied the Boers to South Africa were Lieutenant Rutherford and Assistant Surgeon Barrett. The work of detraining and embarking the Boers was carried on expeditiously and by 9-45 a.m. the boats conveying the men to the Clive, were well out in the stream. There was a curious mixture in the ages of the men, some of whom were of advanced years, while others were mere boys. All were dressed in khaki uniform and were provided with brown sun hats with red puggarees. At the Sassoon Dock order was maintained by a body of the city police under Inspector G. Walton and Sub-Inspector C. M. Turner, who were also associated with a few military men from Colaba, who kept the entrance to the Dock which, until the embarkation had been completed, was closed to the public.

OPENING OF A DISPENSARY IN SAVANTVADI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The ceremony of opening the new Dispensary building at Banda in the Savantvadi State, was performed with great eclat on the 28th of December. The new building was tastefully decorated and a large pandal was especially erected in front of it for the occasion. The pandal, with an abundance of evergreens and palm leaves, presented an effective appearance. Lieut.-Col. G. B. O'Donnell, accompanied by Mrs. O'Donnell, attended, and Col. O'Donnell presided at the gathering. Among those present were Mr. Moore, Assistant Collector of Customs, Miss and Mr. Laughton, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri Range, Messrs. Devlin and Howard of the Preventive Service and Dr. and Mrs. Bocarro, besides a large number of gentlemen officials and non-officials.

The proceedings were opened by Doctor Bocarro, who presented an address to the President on behalf of the people of this ancient town. Dr. Bocarro enumerated the various boons conferred upon the subjects of the State by the authorities providing efficient medical relief at great cost, and thanked the Political Agent for the keen personal interest that he always evinced in the well-being of the people of the State. He also thanked the British Government for the grant of Rs. 300 per year to the Dispensary for providing medical relief to the members of the Customs Department. He then requested Lieut.-Colonel O'Donnell to kindly open the new building and handed over a new silver key to him for the purpose.

The President in replying thanked the Banda people for their kind expressions, and eulogized Dr. Bocarro for his various good qualities congratulating the people of this State on their having such an excellent medical officer at the head of the Department in the State. The Political Agent then proceeded

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1904.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE late Professor Mommsen, only a few days before his death, two months ago, wrote: "I still hold to the creed that Germans and Englishmen are destined to go forward hand in hand." He tried to lead us to the belief that the best and the great majority of Germans, though they no doubt disapproved of our action in South Africa, feel themselves more nearly akin to England than to any other nation. That statement was made before the German Emperor made his absurd reference to Blucher and Waterloo. Whatever good Professor Mommsen may have done was destroyed by the Emperor. The idea generally at home is that the tone of his Majesty's utterance reflected the true feelings of Germany towards us. And now we find Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, in the "National Review," asserting that the organisation and progress of the campaign of calumny, carried on in Germany against England by professors, responsible statesmen and by newspapers, was inspired and directed by the Foreign Office in Berlin. It is impossible, he declares, to contend that that the German Imperial Government was not largely responsible for the language and conduct of the German Press during the South African War; there is not a statesman or a diplomatist in Europe, not in the service of the Kaiser, or any well-informed person on the Continent, who would attempt to defend the Berlin Foreign Office from this charge. Sir Rowland bluntly tells us that England is the only country in which the real workers in the recent remarkable organisation of German Anglophobia are not universally known, though the methods they employed are becoming daily better understood by a large and steadily increasing number of Englishmen. We suppose that Mr. Kipling won his title to be included in this number by his reference to the "Goth and the shameless Hun." But it is undeniable that there is at the present time an illustrated paper, published in Berlin for the express purpose of keeping up ill-will between various categories of British subjects in South Africa, while the "Times," in October last, published "very suggestive information regarding the persistent activity of various societies in Germany in fanning the flame of hatred against England."

The present feeling has been declared to be the result of a reaction after the unbounded admiration of everything English, which for a long time prevailed and, apart from anything connected with South Africa which in no way concerned Germany, is it not possible that we are ourselves responsible for a large measure of the ill-feeling which undoubtedly does exist? Are we not in the habit of sneering at our Saxon cousins? When we refer to their manufactures as "made in Germany" do we not mean it to be understood that they are, therefore, of inferior quality and indifferent workmanship? And does not the oratory of the fiscal reformers aim at closing British markets against many of the goods which Germany has made specially for the British poor? No doubt they slandered our soldiers and published scandalous attacks on Queen Victoria, which evoked a feeling of disgust and anger throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. Was not France also guilty in an equal degree? Yet to-day we are bosom friends with Jean Crapaud and permit him to kiss our cheek and to take us on a gigantic picnic from one end of his country to the other. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett declares that the effects of the saturnalia of vituperation and mendacity will not be effaced during the present generation. We forgave France easily enough, and if the King and the German Emperor foregathered, as did his Majesty and President Loubet, we should drink beer with the German and walk arm-in-arm with him along his streets, grunting out the choruses to his songs while, should complications in the Far East lead us to join Japan, we shall pour shrapnel into our friend of the boulevards with as much magnanimity and zest as into the hated Muscovite. At that time the German will be as much our friend as the Frenchman is to-day. So much for the feelings which will take a generation to forget. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett deplores the want of knowledge of the German language in England as making it easy to hoodwink us. We know enough of it to appreciate their desire to make themselves rude. Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise, and if we had known German any more familiarly than we do, we might have been led to burning down the German Embassy and creating an international incident which might have ended in war.

"Unless the far-seeing and serious men of both nations can succeed in bringing about a change," wrote Professor Mommsen, "we shall glide into a war, though the war may be one in which the cannon's voice is not heard." Then again he told his countrymen and the readers of the new "Independent Review" that, from a large point of view, every increase of the weight, which England asserts in the politics of the world, is certainly no disadvantage for the future of Germany. If England, by drawing closer the unity of her Empire, succeeds in warding off the dangers which the last war in particular has disclosed, that, he argued, will no more injure German vital interests than English interests were injured by the conversion of the German Zollverein into the German Empire. "We may hold fast to the hope that in the fearful crisis which our civilisation will probably have to meet England and Germany will stand together as they did once, when at La Belle Alliance, they united to put a term to the preponderance of France." Yet Sir Rowland Blennerhassett asks us to believe that, among those who took a prominent part for many years in preaching the gospel of hatred to England, Professor Mommsen was one of the most prominent and certainly the most distinguished. We prefer to believe that the most prominent, if not the most distinguished, is the German Emperor, and that he, rather than any of his advisers, is responsible for the careful fostering of anti-English feeling. It is only by appealing to the lower instincts of the least intelligent people that he can obtain the money to carry out his plans for a navy and the establishment of a Germany beyond the seas. Says Sir Rowland: "England and Germany will never be brought together until the Germans thoroughly realise that there is no hope of substituting as the symbol of sea-power the German eagle for the white ensign of the British Navy." That in other words we take to mean until Wilhelm III. has learnt wisdom, or been succeeded by a wiser emperor. And in that we fully agree.

CUBA AND THE STATES.

THE Cuban Reciprocity Treaty is now practically an accomplished fact and one is able to estimate the influences that it may exert upon British and Colonial trade. Reciprocal reductions in existing tariffs are to be made, ranging between twenty and forty per cent., and apparently all descriptions of merchandise will be affected by the new scheme of customs charges. It has to be remembered, and this is where Great Britain, and even India, is particularly interested, that Cuba can supply to the States many commodities which have hitherto been supplied by the United Kingdom or by her colonial dependencies. We have pointed out the anxiety that existed in British Guiana as to the effect that the new treaty might have upon the sugar industry of that Colony. That influence will be extended much further than British Guiana. At the present time the value of British cotton goods alone exported to Cuba annually is half a million sterling, and in respect of this class of merchandise the productions of American spinners will eventually enjoy a preference of between 25 and 35 per cent. in the tariff. It is not at all surprising then that Manchester producers are very much afraid that a large proportion of this trade will run out of their hands. Then again another important article of commerce, which Cuba has been in the habit of taking from Great Britain, is Indian rice. This has usually passed through the hands of Liverpool merchants who have been able to make a very respectable thing out of this traffic. Here again the American merchant will score. Indeed, it seems likely that the result of the treaty will be a total loss of the trade to British dealers. One pleasing feature of the negotiations is the attitude which has been taken up by the Foreign Office at Washington. The British authorities to whose notice the probable effect of the treaty on the various British industries concerned has been drawn, have approached Washington and something of, at any rate, a partially satisfactory nature has resulted. At the same time one is bound to recognise that the States hold the key to the situation. Cuba stands in the same relation to her as the dependencies of Great Britain to the Mother Country, and if she takes advantage of her opportunities, there are few who will blame her.

THE NEW POLICE BYE-LAWS.

THE general tenor of the new police bye-laws relating to the keeping of places of public entertainment and the licensing of coolies is well-known to the public. The reforms contained in them are neither sweeping nor original, but they give to the Police Commissioner increased opportunity of dealing with evils which have long been flagrant. The new law follows the lines of legislation which has been in existence in England for a long time past. Take Rule 12 which states that "the Commissioner of Police shall have absolute discretion in refusing any license for the keeping of a proposed place of public entertainment, if such place appears to him to be likely to cause obstruction, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passengers in the vicinity." To those who have not followed the course of municipal and police legislation in the Presidency, it may appear strange that such discretion was not long ago vested in the Commissioner, but as a matter of fact, until the passing of the Police Act of 1902, the keeper of the gaming-house, not only continued his operations in the city without restriction, but even sought for the establishment of his privileges in the law courts if obstruction were offered by the police. The element of danger surrounding the licensing of houses of this character, that is to say, places of public resort, has long been recognised at home, and the mere suggestion of gaming, even if it be in the comparatively harmless form of billiards, is a point which creates added difficulty in the acquisition of a license. But in Bombay the evil is a dozen times more flagrant, and it will be a source of satisfaction to the general public that the Police Commissioner, at length, has the power to restrict at least such offences as present themselves to the open light of day. The new coolie regulations are also a very satisfactory development. The tribe of coolies which infest the docks and markets and railway stations have long needed proper supervision, and not the least of the drawbacks attending the system, as it has existed up to now, has been the uncertainty surrounding the question of the tariff. We hope that the new rules will be enforced rigorously and that a genuine attempt will be made to remove some of the blemishes which have existed in the native city owing to the non-existence of the proper restrictions.

DEMERARA SUGAR.

BRITISH GUIANA is passing through a most disappointing period of depression and there are those who think that the Colony will never regain the position it once held in relation to the sugar markets of the world. When the Brussels Sugar Convention was concluded planters and merchants alike were hopeful that immediate benefit would result, and that the sale sheets would show an increase which would at once ensure the position of the industry. Circumstances which were then overlooked have, however, placed the industry in a more precarious position than ever. As a home contemporary points out in dealing with this question the Convention has found the markets glutted with surplus stocks and at the same time there is no abatement in the European beet growing industry. There was a big shortage last year in the output of the French beet sugar industry, but this has been a good deal more than counterbalanced by an enhanced outturn in other parts of Europe. Without troubling to go into the figures in individual cases, it is not at all difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to the state of the principal markets in which Demarara is interested. Notwithstanding circumstances which it was thought would be favourable for British Guiana, there was a falling-off in regard to exports to the United Kingdom of over 8,000 tons of sugar, more than 50 per cent. There was a decline in exportations to the United States of some 19,000 tons, more than 25 per cent. and, but for a very large increase in sales to Canada, which amounted indeed to 400 per cent., the trade of the past year would have been hopelessly behind that of 1902. As the figures balance there is a slight increase, but the year's trade is exceedingly disappointing, and whilst beet cultivation continues at its present rate in Europe growers of sugar in British Guiana do not anticipate very prosperous times. The factor which appears to be killing the trade of the Colony with the United States is the reciprocal treaty of that country with Cuba. The effect of a reduction of duty in Cuban exports would immediately stimulate the industry in that country. Side by side with the depression in the sugar industry come reports of a falling-off in the output of gold and diamonds. The people of British Guiana may be forgiven then if they look somewhat pessimistically to the future. However, the rice industry is prospering, and there seems to be some prospect for cotton. These industries in time may serve as a relieving feature.

IT is satisfactory to learn that since the Assam-Bengal Railway has been opened throughout its entire length an unexpected goods traffic has developed. This is mainly owing to the progressive trade in rice from Burma.

THE tea exports from Calcutta and Chittagong for the nine months ending on the 31st December were nearly 144,123,000 lbs. or an increase of nearly 13 1-2 million lbs. over the exports for the corresponding period of 1902.

NEWS from the Chumbi Valley states that preparations are practically completed for a farther move onward towards Gyantse. This depends on the weather, as the Tangla Pass has to be crossed, and no unnecessary risks will be run in getting over it.

RUMOURS have been current in Calcutta that the Legislative Session this year will be extended into April. The "Pioneer" understands that the normal procedure will be followed, the debate on the Budget in the last week of March closing the Session.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued orders suspending all the powers exercised by the Nadia Municipality. This action is due to the persistent default by the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, and their deliberate failure to carry out improvements urgently needed for the health and sanitation of the town. The suspension has followed repeated warnings

A CALICUT correspondent writes :—"Mr. A. J. Yorke went out to-day (6th) on his motor cycle, and caused a sensation in the streets, such a machine not having been seen here before. Mr. Scovell and some friends landed at Tellicherry a few days ago from the Godwit on their return from a trip to the Laccadives. The Godwit has returned to Karachi, and Mr. Scovell proceeded by rail to Bombay.

THE gift, from the Raja of Hill Tippera, of a most interesting collection of engravings for the Victoria Memorial Hall, has been cordially acknowledged by the Viceroy through his Private Secretary. Mr. Miller writes that the engravings "exactly answer to the description of article which his Excellency is anxious to collect, and his Excellency will have them framed at once, for exhibition in the temporary gallery of Victoria Memorial Hall possessions which will shortly be opened in the Museum in Chowringhee." The engravings number all about twenty-five, and include nine views of old Calcutta and six of old Seringapatam, the remainder being portraits of former Governors-General and other notable personages. The total value of the collection, amongst which are several extremely valuable mezzotints, is considerable. It is the fruit of much rummaging among obscure print shops in London.

THE first instalment of 40 miles of piping for 400 miles of pipe line which the Burmah Oil Co. is constructing from their wells in Upper Burma to their Refineries at Rangoon is now in course of shipment, and the whole length is expected to be completed within 12 months' time. This will enable the Company to largely increase its supplies, which at present are limited by the difficulties of river carriage, and instead of importing kerosine oil to the value of 4 to 5 crores per annum it is not improbable that, as the result of the extensive developments which the Burma Oil Company are now making, India will not only be able to supply the whole of its own requirements, but before very long be an exporter of oil to other countries. To cope with the larger supplies of oil which will shortly be available the Company are making extensive additions to their Refineries at Rangoon, and adding several large tank steamers to their fleet, and they are also, in addition to the existing installations in Rangoon and Calcutta, erecting tank installations at Chittagong, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Marmagao, and other Coast ports. This concern, the capital invested in which now amounts to several millions of pounds, is now by far the largest industrial undertaking in this country, and when the extensions now in progress are completed it will rank as one of the biggest oil producers in the world.

A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY manuscript, sold on Dec. 18 at the sale of the Sneyd Library at Sotheby's, realised 2,500l. A pair of porcelain vases, sold the same day at Christie's, brought 3,650 guineas.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

A PROSPEROUS PROTECTORATE.

IT cannot be denied that, coincidentally with the British occupation of the major portion of the Malay Peninsula the prosperity of the land has tremendously increased, for signs are everywhere evident that such is the case. Singapore is to-day one of the largest ports in the East, fifth port in the world's commerce, and a British fortified caling station of great national importance. Georgetown, Penang, is a great commercial emporium, having a prosperous trade with the East and Europe, and the colony, as a whole, has an estimated revenue for the present year of 7,582,938 dols.,—and no public debt? Of the Federated Malay States, the revenue of Perak, which in 1876 was 226,000 dols., in 1901 amounted to 8,332 000 dols. That of Selangor has risen from 11,0 0 dols. in 1875 to 6,544,000 dols. in 1901, and that of Pahang from 30,000 dols in 1889 to 994,999 dols. in 1901.

When we first took over their administration the islands of Singapore and Pahang were inhabited by a few poor fisher-folk only, and when we attempted the difficult talk of reorganising the Governments of the various Malay States we found those territories practically in an uncultivated state, ruled by despots whose policy was one of bloodshed, warfare and exaction to the uttermost farthing and a condition of anarchy existing, owing to the refusal of the many thousands of Chinese miners to confrom to the tyranny of the Malay Rajahs, and their endeavours, aided by many of the more energetic of the Malays, to establish their own authority in defiance of the law of the land, such as it was. It seemed a hopeless work; but thanks to the devoted efforts of such men as Sir Frank Swettenham, K. C.M.G., Hugh Clifford, C. M.G., and many others, results have been achieved which astonish those who knew the country in its dark days a quarter of a century back. Where chaos and confusion once reigned supreme there is now such order as the people never before dreamed of. Still retaining their ancient dynasties of Sultans and Rajahs, with that reverence due to the sacred traditions past ages have woven around them, there is individual prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land, a thing unknown under the old regime. There are towns possessing public building which would grace any European city; railroad, harbours, wharves—in short, public works of all kinds; and there is an immunity from lawlessness and depredation, and a dispensation of justice that will compare favourably with the standard of any Western civilisation. This is surely a record we as Britons may be proud of.

But it is not to be supposed that our progress has been unnoticed by other Powers, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," yet so quietly and unostentatiously was it wrought that it was not until our position was fairly secure that it attracted attention. For instance, in 1882, France cast longing eyes on that narrow strip of land which lies just on the Siamese side of the Tennaserim border, and which is known as the Isthmus of Kra, and conceived a plan for cutting it through, and so destroying at one fell blow the commercial and political advantages derived by Great Britain from her possessions in the south of the Peninsula. The annexation of Upper Burmah, in 1886, strengthened our position in the upper portion of the Peninsula, and France deferred her move, and in 1896 the Anglo-French Convention declared the Isthmus to be within the British sphere of influence; thus the matter was finally settled, so far as France was concerned. As a matter of fact, the project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Kra was reported on by British experts, who were sent there for the purpose by the British Government, as one quite impracticable; but, that taken for granted, the scheme at any rate reveals the designs France once had for undermining our influence in the Malay Peninsula.

Of late these have taken another form. France is now trying to press into the Siamese service a number of French subjects, and one of the channels of employment to be opened up for them, and not the least either, is the appointment of a number of French Residents and Assistant-Residents to advise the rulers of the Siamese Protected States! Whether the effort will succeed is a matter for speculation, but the danger is apparent.

Nor are the other Powers asleep. In 1897 the King of Siam visited Europe, and was received by the Tsar, the result being the appointment of a Russian Minister at the Court of Bangkok. Russia at that time had no interests in Siam, and the Government were at a loss for an excuse for sending a Minister there. At length it was carefully explained that it was a special mission from the Tsar, and that the Minister would also represent Denmark's interests, which country had then only a commercial agent in Bangkok.

Thus was suspicion allayed for a time. Russia's real move was the establishment of a coaling station somewhere along the east or west coast of the Malay Peninsula, and, though that purpose is as yet unaccomplished, the pursuit is by no means abandoned. The so-called Danish influence is at present very prominent in Siam, the East Asiatic Steamship Company, nominally a Danish concern, handling a large share of the traffic between Bangkok and Singapore, and the intermediate Peninsula ports. Russia prefers to work in the dark, but she has specific objects in view, and it is surprising how seldom she fails to attain her end.

Knowing this, what is Great Britain doing in the matter? Should any European Power gain a footing in any of the Siamese Protected States, it would be fatal to our interests in the Peninsula. From the city of Singapore a line of railway runs across the islands northwards to the Straits of Johore, between which point and the mainland of Johore a steam ferry is the connecting link. A railroad is soon to be constructed through Johore to meet, in Negri Sembilan, the southermost end of the Federated Malay States system. Between the northernmost end of the Federated Malay States railway and the Upper Burmah line Siamese protected territory alone intervenes. The cause of progress will demand that this will be speedily bridged over, and without a doubt his Majesty of Siam shall readily grant permission. But unless we obtain from Siam a guarantee that no other Power shall be allowed to establish any sphere of influence in any portion of the Siamese protected territory, that stretch of the great railway which would link together Burmah and our Malayan possessions would be exposed to such great and vital danger as to be almost useless, and the potentialities of the line as a whole would be vastly decreased.

That guarantee must be forthcoming, nor is it premature to discuss the matter now, although it may be some few years ere the Johore railway is complete and the Parak Tennasserim line commenced, for uncertainty is fatal to enterprise.

To the far-sighted, however, there is but one forecas to be made as regards our policy in the Malay Peninsula—it must become "all red"! The path is beset with many difficulties. France, ever busy trans and cis Mekong, seeks but an opportunity to become still busier—at Siam's expense. We must avoid giving our Gallic neighbour a pretext for further activity, while safeguarding and strengthening our own position, but, nevertheless, annexation, or rather federation of the Siamese Protected States with the Federated Malay State must come and safe it is to say that its advent will be hailed with joy by all who have the welfare of the country at heart.

It was about this time last year that the independent Malay States of Kelantan and Tringgann were the subjects of much discussion in the Press here and on the Continent. Siamh having not a shadow of a claim endeavoured to force her unwelcome attentions on these two States to in fact declare them her vassals. Her action was aggressive in the case of Kelantan, which appealed to Great Britain for protection. The appeal was not wholly disregarded; but discussion on the matter between this country and Siam resulted, strange to say, in Great Britain acknowledging Siam's right to declare Kelantan a vassal State. It was the first time Kelantan had ever owned Siam's protection, and we became a consenting party to the arrangement only on the understanding that Siam should appoint as Residents, to assist in administering the country, a Briton, to be assisted by a Briton as Assistant Resident; and this has been done, With Tringgann Siam was not successful, and that State remains as free and independent to-day as it was when Great Britain and Siam both acknowledged its indedendence, and also that of Kelantan by treaty in 1826.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR NO NEARER.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA'S REPLY.

Negotiations to Continue.

HOPE AGAIN UPPERMOST.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS RECALLED.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Reuter wires from Peking that four warships have sailed from Port Arthur.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, was at the Foreign Office in Downing Street this afternoon.

Baron Hayashi being interviewed, to-day, said it was impossible to say whether Japan would send a reply to Russia or not. It was going too far, he said, to say that all hope of peace had been abandoned.

The price of corn has risen one shilling per quarter in consequence of the Far Eastern situation.

The Paris paper "Le Temps" says it is desirable that all the Powers desirous of peace should consider the advisability of intervening either collectively or separately as soon as the conflict becomes inevitable.

The American Cabinet has decided to instruct Admiral Evans on arrival at Guam to proceed to Subig Bay as it is not considered desirable that the American fleet should at present proceed to Japanese or Russian waters.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The visits of Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, and Baron Hayashi to the Foreign Office yesterday, were almost simultaneous.

The Russian Ambassador was received by Lord Lansdowne first and a lengthy interview between Baron Hayashi and Lord Lansdowne took place immediately afterwards.

A despatch from Tokio received at New York states that, though dissatisfied with Russia's reply, Japan does not consider it justifies a rupture of negotiations and will seek to secure modifications. The discussion is expected to occupy some weeks.

The two new Japanese warships have left Genoa for Suez flying the Japanese flag.

The crews are half English and half Italian and are commanded by Englishmen. The other officers are all English except five Japanese.

All the Bourses are stronger to-day reflecting the sudden reversion to hopefulness based upon the well accredited reports that Russia's latest Note recognizes Japan's preponderance in Korea, which at the instance of Admiral Alexeieff was previously refused.

It is generally believed that this concession will lead to a continuance of the negotiations making for peace.

The meeting of the elder statesmen at Tokio which was to have been held in the Palace to-day, has been postponed for a day or two.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Russian warships which left Vladivostock are reported to have returned instead of proceeding to Port Arthur as was expected.

SCARE IN CALCUTTA BAZAAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

There was a scare in the Bazaar here over the Russo-Japanese situation to-day, the marwaris refusing to touch any Far East stock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JUBILANT FREE TRADERS.

Britain's Unparalleled Commerce.

BAD FOR FISCAL REFORMERS.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Free Trade papers are jubilant over yesterday's Trade Returns, which they regard as a complete confutation of the criticisms on the present Fiscal System.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Evacuation of Chantabun.

NEW TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY FRANCE.

The "Standard's" Paris correspondent states that after the ratification of the new Franco-Siamese Treaty on the 15th February, Siam will hand to France the territory conceded to her and appoint delegates to meet for the delimitation of the frontier between Cambodia and Siam, while France evacuates Chantabun.

LATER.

The new treaty between France and Siam mentioned in the "Standard's" Paris telegram will assign the whole of Luangprabang to the French sphere.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England vs. Wales.

The International Rugby Football match between England and Wales has resulted in a draw.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADY CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Lady Curzon with her children and nurse and Colonel Lukis in attendance, embark on the British India Steamer Thongwa to-morrow night, reaching Colombo, on the 17th instant, where they change to the North German Lloyd Steamer Kiantschon in which they proceed to London.

THE ARMENIAN ARCHBISHOP.

The Armenian Archbishop Sahak Thakidian from Persia arrives in Calcutta next Wednesday and stays over the Armenian Easter. He will hold a number of services and afterwards proceed to Burma and the Straits.

THE THIBET MISSION.

A reconnaissance has been made over the Tangla Pass from Chumbi and all has been found quiet.

BENGAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

Only local teams have entered for the Bengal Polo Tournament which begins in Calcutta on Monday. The Viceroy's staff, the Commander-in Chief's staff and two teams from the Calcutta Polo-Club are competing. The Viceroy's staff are the favourites.

MADRAS JUDGE'S RETIREMENT.

TO RESUME BAR PRACTICE.

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

Sir V. Bhashyam Iyenger, C. I. E., who sat yesterday for the last time on the Madras High Court Bench, intends resuming practice at the bar. Before doing so he referred the question, through his solicitors, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. H. Asquith, K. C., for his opinion whether there is any rule preventing a High Court Judge of Madras reverting to the bar after retirement. Mr. Asquith replied: "I know of no law or usage which can prevent a retired judge from resuming practice after retirement from the Bench at the Bar of the Court in which he was previously a judge."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has five years' extension of his appointment.

Lieutenant Graham, Corps of Guides, becomes Double Company Commander Indian Contingent of the 4th King's African Rifles.

Major Mullins, 27th Punjabis, has been selected to command the 29th Punjabis.

An extra number of cadets were passed out of Sandhurst in December with a view to meeting the increase in British officers of the Indian Army recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. They will go to swell the Unattached List on arrival in this country.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

VISIT OF LADY LAMINGTON.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON, accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneux and Major Yarr, R.A.M.C., paid a visit, on Thursday evening, to the St. George's Hospital, where she was met at the entrance by Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., and Captain Moore, I.M.S., Resident Surgeon. She was shown over the old and new hospitals, and expressed herself as deeply pleased with everything she saw, as well as with the extreme cleanliness of the hospital. Her Excellency took a deep interest in the patients and their ailments and spoke many words of kindness and comfort to those seriously afflicted. Her Excellency has always taken a deep interest in hospital matters and was much struck with the excellent arrangements she observed at the St. George's Hospital. Colonel Boyd pointed out to her the new women's and children's hospitals now under construction as well as the new isolation wards for infectious diseases, and those for the assistant-surgeons and stewards, &c., &c., which are now being erected. When these structures are completed, which it is expected they will be in eighteen months' time, the St. George's Hospital will be one of the finest, most complete and handsomest hospitals in the world. The kind words expressed and the sympathy shown by her Excellency to the patients were deeply appreciated by them. After inspecting the whole hospital and the works under construction, her Ladyship took her departure.

WITH regard to the question of improving the approach to Chittagong by removing the bar in the river, one proposal that may possibly be made is to give the Assam-Bengal Railway Company a free hand with the port. This certainly seems the most practical solution of the matter.

TELEGRAMS from Japan reached Rangoon on Thursday ordering shipments of rice to be suspended for the present. This may be construed as meaning either peace or war.

PLANS and specifications for the bridge over the Indus at Kushalgarh are now being made. It will be of the cantilever pattern, and the huge girders required are being designed in England.

THE Duke of Norfolk, whose engagement to the elder daughter of Lord Herries is announced, is not merely premier Duke, after the Princes of the blood-Royal, but head of a family which has experienced vicissitudes unparalleled in modern history. The son of the Victor of Flodden Field died a prisoner in the Tower; his grandson and great-grandson were beheaded, and the great-great-grandson died miserably in the Tower. The attainders lasted nearly a century and a half, and the greatest family in the land was the most persecuted of any in our annalls since the Conquest. One feature of a Howard is that he never wavers in his religious faith, and never forsakes a friend. In both these directions the Duke of Norfolk is true to type. He has had many sorrows. His first wife, to whom he was passionately devoted, died ten years after marriage. They had but one son, and he, delicate from birth, died last year in spite of measures adopted by his father, which read like a romance of other days.

ANOTHER MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

ABOUT half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Swan Mills, situated at new Sewree Road, and resulted in the total destruction of the southern wing of the building, containing the blow-room, mixing-room and cotton loft. The mills formerly belonged to the Bombay National Manufacturing Company and were under the agency of Messrs. Thakersey Naraji and Company until the month of March last, when the entire property was transferred to the agency of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company. The mills had been closed for nearly three years under the old agency and they re-commenced working only after they had passed into the present agents' hands about nine months ago. Arrangements had been made to render themills as up-to-date as possible by introducing the latest machinery, the best fire appliances and electric light installation. The work of putting up automatic fire-sprinklers in the mill buildings had been completed, and the only work that had remained to be done was to connect the sprinklers with the water tank located at the top of the mill-building. Outside the mills fire service was just being fixed in the compound to be connected with the powerful pump which has already been fixed in position. The mills were closed since Thursday evening last, but the work of connecting the sprinklers with the water tank was continued from day to day and was expected to be completed in about ten days. The water tank was emptied on Thursday evening for the purpose of enabling the men to connect it with the sprinklers. The work was in progress yesterday when about midday a purdesee watchman noticed volumes of smoke issuing from the top floor of the southern wing in which were stored about five hundred bales of cotton and other materials and was known as the cotton loft. On the first floor, immediately under the cotton loft, was the mixing-room, which contained a large quantity of loose cotton, while the ground floor was occupied by the blow-room. The whole wing was separated by a dead wall, which prevented the fire from spreading to the main building. As soon as the fire was discovered a report was made to the engineer, Mr. Dinshaw Adarjee Tata, who resides on the premises. The mill fire appliances were at once brought into requisition and the Municipal fire-brigade stations were communicated with. The Chinchpoogly engine, under Mr. Scott, was first to arrive on the scene, sharply followed by the Byculla steamer under Mr. Weston. The other engines from Gowalia Tank, Babulla Tank, Fort and Colaba also came upon the scene in quick succession. Mr. Nicholls, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, was early on the spot. The operations of the fire brigade were considerably hampered owing to the pressure of water in the main, which was only three inches in diameter, being quite insufficient to work a single engine with. The small size of the main laid along the road, where so many mills are situated, was much commented upon. The fire brigade were, however, equal to the task. Two engines were taken alongside the tank belonging to the mill in question and two others near the tank of the Jubilee Mill and in a short space of time the four engines began working with the water available from the tanks. But the fire had in the meanwhile made considerable progress, for by the time the engines were set to work, it had extended to the first floor; and had practically obtained a firm hold of the block. Lines of hose were run up around the buildings and were so well directed as to produce the best possible effect on the flames. Under the able supervision of Mr. Nicholls, who was ably assisted by Mr. Allen, the Insurance Inspector, the fire brigade men worked with might and main and succeeded in subjugating the fire within two hours. The entire structure over the first floor with their contents was destroyed, while the machinery and the blow-room on the ground floor was considerably damaged by water. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is probably due to spontaneous combustion. The damage is roughly estimated at a lakh and a half of rupees. The mills are insured with the London and Lancashire and other fire insurance companies.

FIRE NEAR JUMMA MUSJID.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a fire-works shop belonging to Abdul Hoosein Jafferji, in Janjiker Street, near Jumma Musjid. Owing to the inflammable nature of the goods stored in the shop, the fire quickly spread to the two adjoining shops, belonging to Esufali Dawoodbhoy and Visram Mukanji. The former contained crackers and the latter tea and other grocery. The fire brigade stations were informed and the engines from Babulla Tank and Fort quickly arrived on the scene. The fire was extinguished in half-an-hour but not before the three shops were destroyed. The houses in which the shops were located belonged to Sukinabai and Lukmanji Noorbhoy. The damage caused to the landlords and to the occupiers is estimated at Rs. 17,000. The stock-in-trade belonging to Esufali Dawoodbhoy and Abdul Hoosein Jafferji is insured for Rs. 5000, each. The locality being thickly populated the fire caused considerable alarm among the residents and the street in question was soon crowded by people. The police under Superintendent Stanford and Inspectors Power, Coxen and Hassan were early on the scene and preserved order in the locality.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A LARGE field journeyed out to the cross roads yesterday morning where the Master, with sixteen couple of hounds, was awaiting us.

Hard by the fixture a Jack was found, but the doings of this faint-hearted customer are unworthy of any mention, and suffice it to say that after running for a very short distance over the Melon Ground he was pulled down in the open.

A move was now made to the never-failing coverts in the vicinity of Sahar Village and here better fortune attended us, for finding almost immediately hounds led us at best pace along the Bomanwadi Valley and across the Andheri Road and away in the direction of Marole, and now we reach a village, whose name I know not, and in a second hounds are lost to view and the music moves lustily on—but whither the pack may be pointing is a matter of the vaguest conjecture.

The village must be out-flanked one way or the other. Please yourself whether you gallop round to the left or keep to the friendly, though stony, lane to the right. The Master with a trusting majority takes the former course.

Suppose you are for once misguided enough to put more faith in your own instinct than in that of the Master, you soon find yourself hammering the road with the invisible chorus waxing fainter, while the stroke of your gallop and the beat of your heart grow faster and faster.

Leftward they've turned by all that's brief in life and deceptive in hope. Easy enough—and often convenient enough—to get into a road, but to leave it is a very different task. So far a long quarter of a mile never an outlet presents itself.

An opening at last—and off to the left the gleam of a white hound darting through the jungle some few hundred yards away. These few hundred yards are made up as quickly as hot anxiety and a willing horse can manage. And here the two streams reunite and now we are galloping in the train of the Master's party. Amid these jungles, with their thick leafy undergrowth, you will see nothing of hounds unless you are on their back. But the single red-coat is the best of beacons as it flickers brightly over each intervening barrier or flashes like a meteor across some rising ground.

And now we reach the big Marole Hill and "hugging and grinning" we clamber up its precipitous sides and down into the valley beyond now heading for Goregaon and now for quite the next half mile hounds could not speak to a scent, hound after hound lifted his nose and followed doubtingly on, but a few old time hunters worked steadily on, and when every one but the Master must have lost confidence the pack broke out of the jungle and continued its way in full chorus, but this proved a mere flash in the pace for some quarter of a mile or so further on hounds threw up altogether.

We were glad to welcome back in the field one of our enthusiastic Poona contingent who, we were pleased to learn, has now quite recovered from his accident.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THE FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was again a big attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, when the fourth extra meeting was run off. The programme consisted of half-a-dozen races, which produced as interesting sport as has ever been witnessed on the course. On the whole backers had a bad time; but as things have not yet settled down, it is not surprising that the punter should suffer reverses. Betting was mixed in the Novice Plate, but Deserter was eventually installed favourite, Faithful also had a pretty good following, but in the run off Erhan, whom few people had even thought of, won fairly easily. There was another upset in the Medium Plate which was won by Mosamma, Malabar, the favourite, not being placed. There was a capital field of new horses in the Little Strangers' Plate, and here, though the public did not show quite the same discrimination as in the case of Smasher the previous week, they were not absolutely at fault. Inferior was favourite but a lot of money went on Gold who won a good race cleverly. Gnullo once again proved herself a good mare notwithstanding long odds laid against her. The event of the day was the Church Gate Plate which was eventually won by Moon after dead heating with Talisman. Backers were enabled to pull some of the fat out of the fire on Colour Blind also, which was a good thing. The following are the details:—

The Novice Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, and third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Fox's b a h Erhan (7st. 11lb.), Dhondi 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter, (8st. 11lbs) Omarkhan 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful, (8st. 5lbs.), Haeroo 3
Mr A S Omar's b a h Fortune, (9st.), Capt Casson 0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, (9st), Native .. 0
Mr Kelso's b a h Bikanir, (9st.), Dharma 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Gibraltar, (7st. 13lbs.), Native 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter, (7st. 4lbs.), Bell 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Deserter; 4 to 1 against Faithful; 5 to 1 against Turn of Luck; 10 to 1 against others.

Turn of Luck led to the three furlong post, where the field closed up. Up the straight Erhan came up and won by two lengths; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 23min. 4-5sec.

The Medium Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, (9st. 5lbs.), Nama 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell, (9st. 5lbs.), William 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King (9st. 3lbs); Haeroo 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar, (9st. 3lbs), Omerkhan 0
Messrs Abdoola and M Shamlan's ch a h Galib, (8st. 11lbs.); C B Mahomed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Malabar; 3 to 1 Farewell; 5 to 1 Minting King; 6 to 1 Galib; 10 to 1 Musumma; Musumma led of his field and won with ease by two lengths; three-fourth of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 25sec.

The Little Strangers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Distance—1·2mile.

Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold, 7st. 8lbs., (car. 7st. 13lbs.), Haeroo 1
Mr Goolamalli S Mahomed's b a h Guiding Star, 8st. (car. 8st. 2 1-2lbs.) C B Mahomed 2
Messrs P Framji and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior (8st. 6lbs.), Omarkhan 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Sirrocco, (8st. 12lbs.), Williams 4
Captain Meynell's b a h Martinet, (8st 12lbs.), Sayed 0
Mr D L Kimjee's b a h Over Norton, (8st. 12lbs.), Native 0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Vir, (8st. 9lbs.), Native 0
Mr Mahomed Hoosain's bl a h Black Prince, (8st. 9lbs.), Jakoo 0
Mr F Suit's b a h Bagdad (8st. 6lbs.), Etul 0
Mr Abdul Kadar Hajee's ch a h Despair, (8st. 6lbs.), Dhondi 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Sirius, (8st.), Native 0
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Kolhapur, (8st) (car. 8st. 3 1-4lbs.), Karim 0
Mrs Henry's ch a h Bend Or, (7st 11lbs.), Robertson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Superior; 3 to 1 Gold; 6 to 1 Sirocco; 8 to 1 Martinet; and 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Superior led into the bend, attended by Gold and Guiding Star; Superior got the worst of the run home, Gold winning by one and-a half lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—55 2-5sec.

The January Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 2 000 or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, (8st. 3lbs.) Williams 1
Messrs G K & D D's bl aus m Overture, 7st, (car. 7st. 6 1-2lbs), Haeroo 2
Mr D L Kimjee's b aus g Spark, (3st. 7lbs.), C B Mahomed 3
Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood, (9st. 10lbs.), Robertson 0
Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell, (9st. 6lbs.), Capt Casson 0
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet, (8st. 9lbs.), Omarkhan 0
Mr R J Hunter's bl aus h Kitchener, 8st. 11lb, (car. 8st 2lbs.) Syed 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros, (7st 10lbs.) Native 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, (7st. 5lbs.), Native 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Overture; 4 to 1 Planet; 5 to 1 Spark; 6 to 1 Gnullo; 8 to 1 Fitzeros; 10 to 1 the others.

Planet showed the way to Gnullo and Overture, Gnullo came with a rush at the finish and won easily by a length; one and a half length between second and third. Time—1min 31sec.

The Church Gate Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1901. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1901, of race value Rs 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs. oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 200 or over: once 4lbs; oftener, 7lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, (9st. 4lbs.), Haeroo ..... } Dead
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman, (9st.) } heat.
C B Mahomed ..... }
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Isinglass, (7st 0lbs.) Jakoo 2
Messrs A A Saif and D Rasheed's g a h Galston (8st. 7lbs.), Omerkhan 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Golden Plover, (8st. 7lbs.), Robinson 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers (8st. 6lbs.), Williams 0
Messrs G K and D D and A M Amer's b a h Berlin, (8st. (cl 9st 3lbs.), Dhondi 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Moon; 3 to 1 Berlin; 5 to 1 Galston; 7 to 1 Talisman; 10 to 1 the others.

Moon on the rails was closely attended by Talisman in the run home, and Moon hanging from the rails dead-heated with Talisman, Isinglass being third half a length off. Time—1min. 58 2-5sec.

The Run Off.—An objection was lodged against Moon's rider for boring, but the Stewards did not uphold this, and the dead heat was run off, Moon winning by one and-a-half lengths. Time—2min. 1 1-2sec.

The Closed Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Wilson and Mr F Rose's g e g Colour Blind, 10st. 10lbs. (car. 10st. 11 1-2lbs.), Col. Cavanagh 1
Major E England's ch e g Verdant, (9st. 3lbs.), Omerkhan 2
Captain Sullivan's ch aus g Curfew Bell, (10st. 13lbs.), Capt Casson 3
Captain Sullivan's ch aus m Marseilles, 9st, 12lbs. (car. 10st. 11 2lbs.), Owner 0
Mr F J Preston's ch e g Golden Valley, (7st. 13lbs.), Syed 0
Mr A S Galtrey's g aus m Lady Scattercash, 10st. 13lbs.), Owner 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Colour Blind; 2 to 1 Verdant; 8 to 1 Marseilles; 10 to 1 the others.

Colour Blind led into the straight. Won by one and a quarter lengths, hard held; one and three-fourth lengths between second and third. Time—Not taken.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN MAN-OF WAR DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA.

THE American Man-of-war Don Juan de Austria, Lieutenant Commander G. W. Denfeld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 6th instant.

THE MAHIM DURGA AND FAIR.

VISIT BY THE GOVERNOR.

ON Saturday after the Races at Mahaluxmi their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington and their son, attended by Major Yarr, Medical Officer and Captain Crawford, Adjutant to the Bodyguard, drove through Horaby Vellard and Worlipakady Road and entered Mahim through Parbhadevi Road. On arriving at the south end of Mahim Bazaar, the gubernatorial party was met by Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Divisional Superintendent Mr. Flanagan. Driving slowly through the Fair, the party arrived at the corner of the lane leading to the durga. Their Excellencies on alighting from the carriage were received by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Nawab Syid Sirdar Ali Khan and Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Makba, the trustees. Amongst the other gentlemen present were:—Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Syid Mainuddin, Mr. Mir Ann Ali, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Vahid, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas, and Mr. Ahmed Dewji. Lord and Lady Lamington, their son, and the members of the staff were then taken into the durga. The building was illuminated and tom-tom and other native music played. Entering the durga through the rear door, their Excellencies were shown the tomb of the saint and the grave of his mother Fatima Bibi Sahib. A copy of the Koran, written in the hand-writing of the Pir was next shown to their Excellencies, who appeared very much interested in the work. Their Excellencies also saw the gold embroidered canopy, under which the "sundul" is carried in a procession through the Fair on the first night. In the canopy were worked in gold the "Kalma" and verses from the Koran. As the party left the durga the devotees evoked the "Allah" to shower his choicest blessing on their Excellencies. Lord and Lady Lamington then proceeded to Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan's bungalow, where they were treated to a "nautch" party. Before taking their departure their Excellencies were garlanded and presented with bouquets by the trustees of the durga.

The Fair which is held annually under the supervision of the trustees, lasts from eight to ten days, during which time it is visited not only by the Mahomedans but by the people of all nationalities. The present Fair which commenced on Saturday, the 2nd instant, closes this morning. It extended from Bazaar Cross Road on the south to Lady Jamsetji Road on the north and contained over six hundred stalls. The usual attractions in the shape of picturesque booths for toys and sweetmeats, merry-go-rounds and merry Andrews drew crowds of people of both sexes and all denominations to the scene. During the time the Fair lasted the whole of the Bazaar Road had to be closed to vehicular traffic and extra police arrangements had to be made. The variety of colour, dress and light and the movement of the crowd, all combined to create a scene, which would appeal to an artist. During the last week the Fair was visited by several distinguished ladies and gentlemen, including the Hon. Sir James Monteath, the Hon. Mr. E. M. Fulton, Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Crewe, and Mrs. Batty.

The career of the Pir, in whose memory the durga was built and the Fair has been held, is described as follows:—The latter half of the fourteenth century marks the advent of the Mussalman supremacy in the Island of Bombay. It can be possibly said that the growth of the Mussalman community has been encouraged since Malek Niku sent the Gujerat forces to conquer the seven islands then Bombay consisted of. Though the period was one of victory, yet it was devoid of historical facts, but the social conditions present a picturesque view of the population of the island. For not many years after the sack of Mahikavati or Mahim by Malek Niku's forces, there flourished in the island, the remarkable man, Shaikh Ali Paru, or as he was subsequently called, Pir Fakih Ali, Makdum Shaheb, "The Worshipful Jurisconsult Ali." The forefathers of the Pir formerly resided at Konkan, but he himself was living at Mahim. Born in the year 776 A. H., or 1372 A. D., his father, Maulana Shah Ahmed Saheb, soon discerned the early lineaments of a saint in him, and being himself a profound scholar of Arabic literature and Islam theology, took great pains to give the best early training to the Pir, which training, it must be said, in addition to the pious life of his, earned him the name of a good saint and a great miracle worker. Imbued with a love of learning from his very childhood, and discarding all the worldly ties as fickle and transitory, the Pir Saheb devoted himself steadfastly to the study of Mohamedan law, logic, theology, Islamic traditional lore, metaphysics, and other scientific subjects, then known to the Arabs. As a consequence of his studies he produced very many treatises on various subjects, though the greatest and the best production by his pen is that of Tafsil-i-Rehmani or the commentary on the sacred "Alkoran," in Arabic. The work is a masterpiece of his writing, so much so, that it is held in high esteem by the Musalmans of every denomination all over the world. Leading the life of retirement and of study he was very little noticed in his early years. But in later years, when his saintly habits became known to his countrymen, and further, when his salutary and beneficent influence was taken advantage of, his name and fame stood too high in public reverence. The Pir died in A. H. 835, or A. D. 1431, at the age of 59, as is written in the "Kasful Makhtum," or "Revelation of the Concealed." His admirers and co-religionists then extant felt the loss of so great a saint deeply and to consecrate his blessed name they built a durgah or shrine in his memory. The durgah is the one architectural legacy of the early Mahomedan rule in our island. The inner side of the dome which rises above the shrine, is ornamented with an Arabic inscription in gilt, giving the names and dates of the birth and death of the saint. Southward thereof lies the grave of his mother, Fatima Bibi Saheba, and other kindreds. During the rule of the Moghuls, (A. H. 1 85 or A. D. 1674) and shortly after Bombay had become a British possession the shrine was wholly repaired. To the north of the domed enclosure is a wooden mosque, near which stands a very ancient step-well, doubtless intended for the ablutions of the Faithful. The shrine attracts thousands of Mussalmans from all over the world, who deem it their duty to pay their homage by visiting the sacred durgah. The Pir Saheb is described to have done many things, which may be described as wonderful. Bombay is pre-eminently the City of Fairs. These gatherings are here of more frequent occurrence than in other Indian cities. It must be said that a large number of them owe their origin to Mussulman tradition, which asks them, as their duty, to commemorate the anniversaries of their saints. Some of these fairs last only a single night or a day in the year. A few are observed for several days at a time. The Mahim Fair which is thus held in commemoration of his Holiness Pir Fakih Ali Makdum Saheb, heads the list and lasts for more than eight days.

THE FANNY STANLEY COMPANY.

ANOTHER treat is promised for the Bombay theatre-going public very shortly at the Novelty Theatre. The Fanny Stanley Comic Opera and Dramatic Company will open for a short season. The Company, which consists of thirty artistes, has just concluded a most successful season, which has extended over two months in Calcutta. It is expected that they will remain for a fortnight in this city, and during that period the following plays will be staged:—"La Mascotte," the burlesque "Sleeping Beauty," "The Colleen Bawn," the Irish drama, "Dorothy," "Facts and Fancies," "The Nautch Girl," "East Lynne," "Pinafore," "Les Cloches de Corneville," "Harbour Lights" and the "Mikado." All the costumes and scenery are new and Mr. Thomas Empson, the advance agent of the Company, is in Bombay making arrangements for the Company's visit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

THE SHORT REELING QUESTION.

STRIKES ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

THE recent further rise of cotton, which has brought it to a price, in the circumstances almost unprecedented, has naturally provoked many suggestions of possible remedies for a state of things that by general agreement is not the outcome of normal relations of supply and demand. It is, of course, a safe platitude that prices are determined by the relation of production to consumption, but this intervention of speculative middlemen in the cotton trade is sufficient to show that the simple statement requires certain modifications. The power of the speculator is a matter of dispute, but it is unquestionable that he can temporarily raise or depress, and by his operations dislocate the relations of regular buyers and sellers, and through them the entire industry. But if the production and consumption of a season were approximately known he would be comparatively powerless and it is by the confusion of this issue that he succeeds in his enterprises. It is easier to get near the actual in the estimate of consumption than in that of growth because although social and commercial disturbances may alter the conditions, the capacity of spindles and looms is strictly limited and the increases in their number may be ascertained. It may be said that the decreases are not so easily known, as there is no particular anxiety to advertise the scraping of machinery but reasonable estimates can be made. The difficulties of arriving at an approximately correct estimate of growth may be seen in a very cursory review of some of the estimates. A certain number of these are not expected and not intended, to be correct. They are put out by bulls or bears to serve some temporary purpose in inflating or depressing the market, and their authors would be glad if they could find a speedy oblivion. Usually however there is some kind of correspondence between estimate and opinion for a small-estimates man may probably be speculating on a small crop. In many cases, too, the framer of the estimate has a reputation to make or to maintain, and dealers or spinners will buy cotton under his advice if they believe him to be a good guide. Certainly it would be hard to understand how, by the ordinary application of observation and reason to the same or similar evidence, one authority can believe in a crop of eleven and a half million bales and another in only ten millions. True the latter is only that of the American Government but it has had more influence on the market than any other. Discredited as it was from the start and as it still is its influence continues. If the price of cotton had fallen during the last week or two it would have been swept away and disregarded, but cotton has risen, and people now hark back to this estimate with less conviction in their condemnations. Perhaps our tendency is to fix our minds too exclusively upon the mere statistics, and not sufficiently on the forces that these statistics suggest.

In the circumstances it is not surprising that there is profound dissatisfaction in Lancashire with the quantity and quality of crop estimates, and a desire that there should be something of equal authority to the Bureau estimate from another standpoint. If we could trust the honesty of the Agricultural Bureau estimate and rely on the capability of the official, their extensive machinery for obtaining information would make them the best possible agency. As it is, the suggestion has been made and reiterated that it is time for Lancashire to take the matter into her own hands. Why, it is asked, should not spinners and others interested combine to obtain a really trustworthy report or series of reports? There is something in the idea, but there are difficulties that may be stated without pronouncing any ponderous condemnation. It may be said that the expert in crop measurements is, unlike the poet, made, not born, though certain natural capabilities are necessary. We might create a kind of Bureau with travelling agents and a system of reports from a large number of representative planters—nothing would be easier if money were no object. But whom should we put at the head of it and in the other responsible position? There are a certain number of men of undoubted integrity and ability whom we all know and would trust, but which one of them is fitted for the job and could take it? Each of us has a band of friends that we know to be above the gross temptation of bribery, but can we all trust other people's friends when the very point of the controversy lies in the creation of particular interests by all who touch the defiling cotton? We do not say that this difficulty could not be overcome, but in the present temper of the cotton industry it is a real one, and the position of Director of the Lancashire Bureau would be a very difficult and hazardous one. No individual could inspire universal confidence, and we should merely add one more to the number of doubtful advices. Probably a weak man would try to be safe with a colourless estimate in line with the average of those that had preceded it, and a strong one might strike out an individual line and find himself wrong and the institution discredited. It might be tried; but is it worth the expense? Scores of able young men, and no doubt honest young men, are ready, and willing to help at a reasonable remuneration. One doubts whether zeal and activity would do it. Apart from interests and prejudices, it is really very difficult to estimate a crop, and with published statistics and the present evidences it may be done at home. Instead of spending our money on a new agency for crop estimates, we might give it to the British Cotton-growing Association or spend it in forming companies under its auspices.

Writing at New York on December 12, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. assert that "the whole trend of affairs for the past four weeks proves that important changes for the better had been taken place in the financial world." Strong support, we are told, has been given to the upward movement of late, and there has been a marked absence of the liquidating sales which effectually killed every preceding effort for the rise. This, they argue, "clearly demonstrates that the great liquidation movement of 1903 is at an end, and explains the assistance given by powerful insiders whose confidence is of course restored by knowledge that the weakest features have been eliminated." Reviewing the larger influence which rule the stock market in the long run, Messrs. Clews and Co. say:—"Taking it for granted that prosperity reached its zenith in 1902, and that neither 1903 nor 1904 will equal that marvellous year, it is utter folly to expect that general business will experience any reaction corresponding to the downward plunge on the Stock Exchange, which carried values down 30 to 50 per cent. That decline was due to causes too well known; and, now that these have been discounted, it is but reasonable for values to recover to a point more commensurate with the very moderate reaction that has so far taken place in business. In some fields of enterprise that reaction may go farther, especially where high costs of materials and labour have imposed prohibitive conditions; but as these come back to the normal deferred projects will be resumed and prosperity will follow upon a more normal basis than for the last few years. The possibility of a "flurry" in the New York money market at the end of the year arising from preparations for heavy dividend disbursements is again hinted at, but it is expected that afterwards there will be a tendency towards easier money, unless Stock Exchange speculation should again become very active.

The following is a translation of a letter just received from the head of one of the largest cotton-spinning firms in Normandy. It is particularly interesting at the present crisis in the cotton industry and in view of the recent action of the spinners' Federation:—"As you are aware, the rise in cotton has already set in, and with it we have the prospect of a shortage of supply for the end of the season. It may be that the stoppages of last season have produced

sufficient effect to influence this season's consumption; nevertheless it would be well could a general arrangement be arrived at to resist the aggressive tendencies of the Americans who again threaten the cotton trade. We know that one of the leading Belgian cotton employers has recently approached the French cotton trade, and is at present in Germany, with the same object in view—namely, to arrange for a general reduction in the consumption of raw cotton on the Continent. For our part, we are willing to enter into such an agreement, because we believe there is no other remedy possible. "Manufacturers have increased their powers of production until there have passed beyond the present limit of supply of the raw material, and as a consequence, in our opinion not only shall we find the crop this year a bad one; but even under similar conditions the next crop will bring us no real relief. We doubt not that this will be well known to our English colleagues, and that they will have concerted measures to meet the situation. We should say that a moderate stoppage, say of one day or even six hours per week, would affect the heavy speculators. The threat, even, of such a curtailment of production might weaken the market; nevertheless, it would not be well to rely solely upon threats; we should follow them up by action. "The present price of raw cotton exceeds the planters most fervent hopes; it leaves them a margin of 40 per cent. beyond their average profit. Now, even in face of this already exaggerated price, it will be very difficult for us, under actual conditions, to maintain the prices of yarns at the present level, and these are not remunerative. Indeed, even to enable us to do this it will be necessary for the trade to take some definite step, and there seems to be no alternative but an all-round reduction in production. From such action we should reap a double advantage—we should first bring down the price of the raw material, and secondly we should strengthen the price of the manufactured goods. It would certainly place the cotton trade on a firmer basis. It must not be forgotten that these troubles from shortage are not of one year only; they may continue for several years; and it behoves us carefully to survey our position and take action promptly and firmly."

The strike at Crimmitschau is spreading, and the latest advices from the district are to the effect that about 1,500 workers have been added to the ranks of the strikers, raising the number to 7,500. As already stated, there seems to be a great deal of determination on both sides. The masters especially have taken up a strong position, and they seem thoroughly united in their resistance to the demands of the workers. The masters also threaten that unless the strike comes to a speedy end they will procure a general lock-out and close all the textile mills in the district. If the employers should succeed in doing this it would mean a comparatively easy victory for them, as the strikers are relying on a weekly subsidy from the workers who have not taken part in the dispute. To bring this about a complete agreement on the part of the masters is of course necessary, and it is said that this has been arrived at. It might be interesting to add that the English word "lock-out" has become thoroughly acclimatised in the manufacturing districts both of Germany and France. The word is used in exactly the same sense as in this country—namely, an agreement on the part of the masters to close their works in the case of a dispute with the employes. The strike of the Lyons tulle workers has come to an end after lasting about two months. Some particulars concerning the dispute have already appeared in these notes, and it will be remembered that the strike did not arise solely on the question of wages; the worker demanded a general modification in the conditions of labour, the regulation of apprenticeships, and a stricter discrimination between men's work and that which might be performed by boys and girls. After many interviews between the representatives of masters and men an agreement has been arrived at and work has been resumed. The increase in wages demanded has been granted, and the employers have also conceded certain other points in regard to juvenile labour. The workers express themselves satisfied with the result of the strike. It seems that the employers did not wish the stoppage to last any longer because their busy season is now commencing, and from all accounts there is no falling off in the brisk demand that has characterised the tulle trade for some time past.

Mr. J. G. Jardine, the Canadian trade commissioner to South Africa, is in London on his way to the Dominion, and has made an interesting statement on trade conditions in South Africa to a Press representative. Mr. Jardine referred at some length to the methods adopted by tee travellers on different countries. Comparing one man, one line—the British—method with that adopted by American and German houses, Mr. Jardine pointed out that by the latter method one traveller represented a dozen houses and his expenses did not therefore press unduly upon individual firms. The Americans and Germans have also more economical and cheaper methods of packing. The 2 1-2 per cent. preference does not, in Mr. Jardine's opinion, count much, and he thought the best assistance to the British manufacturer could be rendered by a revision of the steamship freights. Salesmen should be sent at more frequent intervals to South Africa, and should remain in the country and thoroughly exploit it, leaving agents behind them everywhere. Canada was following these methods, which had largely increased the volume of trade done with the Dominion, especial advantage had been derived in the case of agricultural implements by sending salesmen acquainted with every detail of their construction and use and able to impart their knowledge to the buyers. In every branch of business the Americans and Germans were making desperate efforts to be in front. The Americans were helped by their countrymen, the mine superintendents on the Rand. And yet, he remarked, British machinery was acknowledged to be ahead in quality, and he understood, cheaper to lay down.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Williamson charged Luximon Pandoo, a Hindu, mochi by profession, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of his young wife Sackoobai, aged eighteen years, by beating her with kicks and clenched fists. The police enquiries showed that the accused brought his wife to Bombay about twenty days ago from his native country and put up in a room on the first floor of a chawl in Arthur Road. On the 1st instant the girl ran away to her brother's house in Null Bazaar, owing to her husband having given her a beating on the day previous. The next day the accused went to his brother-in-law's house to bring his wife back. The brother-in-law however would not let him have her, unless he gave a promise in the presence of a punch not to ill-treat her. The accused agreed to do so and subsequently brought seven men of his caste and in their presence having promised better behaviour in future, he was allowed to take his wife back with him. He did not keep his promise, for, on the morning of the 7th instant, he was seen beating his wife with a cane, because she had not cooked his food; and when she complained of a pain in the stomach, he did not believe her and said she was shamming. About 5-30 p. m. the same day the accused beat her again and was seen by witnesses kicking her and beating her with clenched fists. He knocked her down and was still beating her, when one of the witnesses ran to the Lalwady police station and informed police-man No 393 F of what he had seen. The police man at once accompanied the witness to the house but, on reaching the place, they found the girl was dead. The body was then taken to the morgue, where Dr. Arthur Powell, coroner's surgeon, held a post-mortem examination. Dr. Powell was of opinion that death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the stomach and also of the spleen, which was slightly diseased. The case was remanded pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry.—The inquest on the body of the deceased Sakoobai was concluded at the morgue yesterday when the jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against her husband Luxmon Pandoo.

Lord Shuttleworth, who has just entered upon his 60th year, is still remembered as Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, who sat for many years in the House of Commons. While a member of the Lower House he presided one day over a committee during a heavy storm. "Order, order!" he said gravely to check an interruption. The voices and thunder ceased on the instant, a coincidence which members jocularly attributed to the calm, judicial manner and high authority of their chairman.

A MODERN MARTYRDOM.

THE LATE MISS MARVAL.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—In the profession of medicine, as in that of arms, there are risks, and when these risks end fatally, death is not inglorious. But occasionally there are circumstances attending death by disease or bullet that transform the victim into a hero. One can speak in this way, without a touch of exaggeration of a lady who passed away from among us on the 4th instant, so suddenly that even yet Cawnpore hardly perhaps fully appreciates the loss it has sustained, Miss Alice Marval, L. R. C. P. S., one of the lady doctors attached to St. Catherine's Hospital, came to India a very few years ago, when that hospital for women was boycotted by the very class of natives for whom it was intended, because of the wild distrust of European medical practitioners then prevailing. The riots of 1900 had just taken place, due to the attitude of the ignorant population with regard to the Government precautions against the spread of plague. Hardly a single patient appeared for treatment at the hospital, which then had not been long opened. The year 1901 brought about a change in the feelings of the people, and confidence in the lady doctor was restored and renewed. So much so indeed that when the first great burst of the plague epidemic appeared here in 1902, there was serious consideration at the hospital as to whether plague patients should be treated by the doctors (for the hospital is not one for infectious cases), or whether such treatment would not be injudicious, inasmuch as it would frighten patients away by fear lest they should be plague-stricken there. It was finally decided that the lady doctors would attend the cases as far as possible only as out-patients. And both in the epidemic of 1902 and that of 1903 the ladies have been indefatigable in their attendance on the sufferers by this fell disease, in their unwholesome and insanitary homes in the slums of the overcrowded native city.

Here it must be explained that the doctors of St. Catherine's Hospital left England on the understanding that they were to attend cases in non-infectious wards, and that should they take up private practice outside, the fees they would earn would be paid into the funds of the hospital, and not be for their own private advantage. In thus voluntarily working outside, the doctors had still to do their recognised work within the hospital as well. And so here we have the spectacle of a cultured English lady with all the refined taste inseparable therefrom, barely three years in this country, not in robust health, and no longer in her first youth, daily frequenting the most loathsome haunts of a peculiarly squalid Eastern city, attending constantly those stricken by a most infectious disease without the faintest possibility of reward, pecuniary or otherwise, either in the present or the future. During December last, the number of cases attended by this devoted lady in the slums daily was astonishing. She did not attend unsought. Precautions were of course taken. And it may here be noted that, as an additional safeguard for health, Miss Marval was accustomed each night to sleep in the open air on the roof of the hospital, up to the very day of her illness (no matter whether the season were summer or winter) as a corrective to the impure atmosphere she had been breathing during the day. But her constitution was not strong enough to bear the strain put upon it and when she was seized by the plague, the inevitable happened. Miss Marval lingered barely twenty-four hours, retaining her conciousnes however to the last. An hour or so before her end she received (at her own request) the last sacraments and asked for the other hospital attendents to whom she bid farewell She died at about 1 p. m on the 4th instant of. pnuemonic plague.

There was a service early on the following morning at Christ Church, but the body was not brought inside the Church. The hearse and the mourners then proceeded to an old cemetery (near the Subhadar ka talao), which had long been disused except for the burial of Native Christians, and there the coffin was carried to the grave by six of the Brotherhood of the S. P. G. Mission, the Rev. George Westcott reading the funeral service in Hindustani. The Native Christian community were largely represented, and the Hindustani choir in surplices sang a hymn in Hindustani. The scene was a very strange one—the lonely desolate spot with its scattered dilapidated tombs, the few Europeans in black, the numerous native women in white, or in the most brilliantly coloured garments, the murmur of the Hindustani words of the Anglican Burial Service, to the accompaniment of a low continuous sobbing wail.

And the question naturally arises, was this life with its noble ending thrown away in vain Different answers will be given by different people as they look at the matter from different points of view. Was the death worth of the cause? We must all die some time, but most of us will die from no other cause than because we cannot help it. In this case the death was in many senses a martyrdom Even had not the life ended when it did it would have continued, as it had of late years been passed in a sacrifice for those of others. The plague epidemic will continue to claim its victims, whenever conditions are favourable for it to ravage the population. But it may be that the death of this devoted lady may help in some way to draw attension to the conditions that have brought plague to this city as well as heavy mortality from other diseases, and if it does so with the result that steps are taken for their removal by methods too obvious to be pointed out here, Miss Marval will not have died in vain.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Strachey, G.C.S.I, presided on Dec. 23 at the meeting of the East Indian Railway Company at the Cannon-street Hotel, E.C. The chairman, after reviewing the accounts, said that the general position of the railway in respect to traffic, rates, and expenditure, as well as the prospects for the future, were of a satisfactory character. This was confirmed by the results of the working up to the end of the present year, as, estimated on the best data now available. The policy of vigorous expenditure on the part of the railway had been fully justified by the results to the State, and it was largely owing to the surplus gained by the East Indian Railway that the general railway accounts of the Indian Government were at last able to show a surplus of profit on the year's transactions. Their capital being incapable of expansion, an increasing debenture debt was created by the necessity for expansion of the railway. This system he could not regard as satisfactory, and it was certainly one among the causes of the continued want of success of the Governments in their efforts to obtain the extension of railways in India through English capitalists. Last year he had referred to other serious inconveniences almost certain to arise in the future as consequences of the financial policy that had controlled Indian Railway construction and working and there was great difficulty in avoiding them. He had explained at the June meeting the circumstances which had led the board to apply to the Secretary of State for a refund of a portion of the income-tax that had been deducted from the annuities of classes "A," "B," and "C." The Secretary of State had replied that Board of Inland Revenue were not prepared to accede to the application, as they were advised that the circumstances under which the refund was held to be justified in the case of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway annuities differed from those of the East Indian Railway. The nature of the alleged differences had not been explained, acting on legal advice the board, seeing no reason to modify their views as to the justice of their claim on behalf of the annuitants, had taken legal proceedings to enforce it. The report was adopted.

"DOWN WITH THE COIFFURE."

THE NEW THEATRE CRUSADE IN PARIS.

Ladies in Paris theatres do now, a great many of them, remove their hats. But the men are not at all grateful, for, in the place of the expensive hat, now rises to shut out the view a broad and elevated "coiffure." The "Telegraph's" correspondent describes the coiffure of a lady who cheated a man out of the pleasures of the play at the Vaudeville.

From the hair rose a black velvet bow, but not an ordinary bow. It towered and it spread it was six or seven inches high and about eight wide and it stood perfectly upright on the head. When Madame Rajane walked to one side of the stage the bow followed her. The man behind was informed that Madame Rajane's attitude was superb in such a scene her gestures terribly real in other, but all he could do was to infer by the motions of the velvet bow that Madame Rajane was moving also. Afterwards he wanted to fight the husband of the lady with the coiffure. A friend, a well-known critic, suggested picking off the bow itself with an air-gun, but neither had the courage of his opinions.

At the dress rehearsal of La Sorciere Madame Yvette Guilbert wore on her head a pile of vine-leaves and falling down on each side two bunches, seven inches long of white Spanish grapes. Another lady had her hair wrought into a gigantic half of a cottage loaf, poised almost vertically against the back of the lady's head. If the man behind sat still, he only saw the brown loaf or bun not the stage. When he moved on one side to attempt to see Sarah the bun moved similarly.

The Francais is the only Paris theatre where a determined attempt is made to cope with the headgear question in all its insidious forms. There the stall-tickets bear the printed inscription, Ladies must not wear either hats or coiffures in these seats.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay wheat crop for the season of 1903-1904, (Estimates up to 5th December, states:—

Sowings still unfinished; hence information incomplete. Total reported area for British districts and Native States 18 1-8 lakhs acres against 14 lakhs of corresponding forecast last year and decennial average 16 4-5 lakhs.

Gujarat.—Area in British districts 243,000 and in Native States 361,000 acres; 8 and 41 per cent. respectively over average. Sowings continue in places. Area curtailed in parts of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kathiawar and Cutch owing to extended cultivation of cotton and other crops. Elsewhere larger sowings made under favourable late rains. Young crop slightly damaged by locusts in South Gujarat and Kathiawar and suffered from deficiency of moisture in north. Elsewhere condition good.

Deccan.—Area 377,000 acres; 14 per cent. below average. Native States have 18,000 acres. Information incomplete. Sowings in progress, particularly in irrigated lands. Uncertainty of late rains has caused larger area to be placed under kharif crops. Seedlings eaten by locusts in parts of Khandesh, Nasik Poona and Satara. Unirrigated crop suffering through deficiency of moisture in eastern parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Elsewhere crop fairly good.

Karnatak.—Area 212,000 acres; 21 per cent. below average. Native States 97,000 acres; 24 per cent. above average. Information incomplete. Sowings continue. Crop so far generally good.

Sind.—Area 484,000 acres; 23 per cent. over average and 19,000 acres in Khairpur. Crop still being sown in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Water-supply good and crop generally healthy.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The preliminary memorandum on the Bombay linseed and rapeseed crops for the season of 1903-1904, (Information up to 5th December) states:—

Linseed.—Total area 154,000 acres, 25 per cent. over last year's area of corresponding forecast and 10 per cent. over average.

Gujarat.—Area 1,100 acres; one-fourth of average. Sowings continue. Condition good.

Deccan.—Area 111,000 acres; 22 per cent. over average, 9,400 acres in Native States. Crop largely sown under seasonable rains. Locusts slightly injured it in places. Rain needed for crop in light soil. Elsewhere it is progressing fairly well.

Karnatak.—Area 23,000 acres in British districts; 23 per cent. below average. Decrease apparent and due to non receipt of complete information. Native States 6,000 acres. Season favourable. Sowings not yet finished. Young crop so far thriving.

Rapeseed.—Total reported area 146,000 acres; 5 per cent. over average.

Gujarat.—Area 31,000 acres; 22 per cent. below last year's area. Deficiency of moisture curtailed area in Baroda and Mahi Kantha, where crop is principally raised. Sowings continue in places. Crop fairly good.

Sind.—Area 115,000 acres: 17 per cent. over average. Sowings unfinished in Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Inundation favourable. Crop in fairly good condition.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The final report on the sesamum til crop of the Punjab Province for the year 1903, in which twenty-one districts are dealt with, states:—

There was an area of 244,400 acres under sesamum as against 234,800 acres in 1902. The difference is slight. There is, however, an excess of 11·8 and 10·7 per cent. over the quinquennial and decennial averages. Increases are most marked in the Hissar, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Montgomery and Mooltan Districts. Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujrat and Muzaffargarh show a considerable contraction of area as compared with last year. Other districts call for no remarks. On the whole sowings were somewhat above normal. Almost all districts report yields below the average, due to floods and rains. The best outturns are fortunately in those districts in which the crop is an important one, and as these are also the districts in which the area has increased, the total yield works out to 517,905 cwts, against 393,304 cwts. in 1902. The outturn is placed at 119 seers per acre.

PRESIDENT'S OPPONENTS.

THREATENED IMPEACHMENT OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

The "Express" Washington Correspondent says—The impeachment of President Roosevelt is held out as a possible result of the Panama Canal treaty of the Administration by Senator Gorman Democratic leader in the United States Senate.

On Dec. 19 the senator scored a great victory over the President by inducing the Senate to reconsider the endorsement of the nomination of Mr. William I. Buchanan, the new American Minister to Panama. This is the first move in the campaign of the Democrats to defeat the new Panama treaty. If the treaty really is defeated, Senator Gorman says, he will insist that the President then commence negotiations for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal in accord with the Spooner Act.

Should Mr. Roosevelt refuse to initiate negotiations with Nicaragua, Senator Gorman says he will use all his influence, and the influence of all the Democrats in Congress, to cause the President's impeachment.

The case with which Senator Gorman brought about the reconsideration of Mr. Buchanan's nomination has caused alarm among the adherents of the President, for it is feared that a coalition has been formed against him among the Republicans in the Upper House.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	8	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	4	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	6
Total	38	28	107
Same date last year	57	42	117

* The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	10	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	0
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	6
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	24	21	99
Total plague deaths to date...	251,199	216,251	
Same date last year	63	48	160

Dr. F. J. Furnival, who has had a fling at the too-enthusiastic appreciators, as he deems them, of the Milton MSS., is one of the greatest living authorities on early English literature. He was feted and honoured on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, two years ago, in the heartiest manner possible by his admirers. He is a marvellously active man. He rows and walks with the vigour and energy of one thirty years younger. He celebrated his 75th birthday by stroking a racing four to victory on the Thames, and then, to satisfy his friends that he was none the worse for his exercise, took a comrade in a skiff on the following Sunday from Hammersmith to Richmond and back. This from the man who has placed within the reach of the poorest the treasures of our literature of pre-printing days, is a feat which may well inspire the ordinary, sedentar student with admiration and wonder.

WHAT WILL THE YEAR BRING?

HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS.

WHAT EMINENT MEN SAY.

"What are your wishes and hopes for the coming year and the future?"

This question was submitted to celebrated men in all European countries by the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," which publishes the most interesting answers in its Christmas edition. Through the courtesy of the editor I am in a position, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" to give one an abstract from the article, the principal feature of which is the general desire for peace and progress expressed by almost all who were questioned.

GENERAL BOOTH.

To begin with Englishmen, William Booth writes: The question you address to me is not only one which relates to matters of the highest importance but it is deeply interesting. I look into the future with hope and that hope is strengthened by evidences which I see in every land that the people are ready to receive, to embrace, to suffer, for a religion of the heart.

The formality of ecclesiasticism, no matter how splendid or how correct, can no longer satisfy men's souls. The intellectual perception of religious truths, no matter how brilliant or sublime they may be, is not enough to appease the conscience or to silence the reproaches of the past. And thus everywhere I see the people ready to hear of a Saviour Whose throne is in their hearts Whose law is the law of love to God and man. Whose reign brings inward peace and the power over inward sin, over passion and selfishness, and doubt This is the Saviour Whom the Salvation Army delights to proclaim to all, and before Whose Cross we dare to say that all are equal and all are welcome.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Questioned whether he hoped for the advance of science at the same rate as in the past, and whether he believed in the beneficial effect of science upon mankind, Sir William Ramsay writes:

I am sure of the advance of science in a geometrical progression or on one even more rapid. And I thought not all workers make important discoveries, they pave the way for those who do. Florat Scientia. In so far as the nations of the earth get acquainted with each other one might hope that knowledge might produce friendship. Yet, no quarrels are so bitter as those between brothers. At present the tendency appears to be towards patriotism, and not towards universal charity or peace.

Naturally one would desire the fulfilment of the Gospel declared in the Sermon on the Mount. Increase of comfort, which science gives us, appears to result in an increase of the race, and increase of the race in increase of struggle for existence. But, whether the study of sciences makes the world better is open to doubt. It may ultimately result in this; but we are still a long way from it. Science is, after all, only accurate knowledge; and that given, peace follows as a matter of course."

MR. MARCONI.

Writing from London, Mr. Marconi says: "By greatly strengthening the means of warfare, my system of wireless telegraphy will—and that is my sincerest hope and wish—make war more risky and formidable than before, and thus further the cause of peace."

MR. W. R. CREMER, M.P.

The latest Nobel Peace Prize winner has, of course, the cause of peace at heart. He says: "I hope for a strong growth of the peace movement. Surely the times are favourable to the cause. After more than thirty years' work in this field we now reap the fruits in the form of arbitration treaties between the nations. France and England began it. Just France and England—whoever would have thought it! Certainly, the pact is still a limited one; but it is the rolling snowball, which I hope for ere long will become an avalanche. My special wish for the New Year (Mr. Cremer said, smiling) is that Germany may also very soon be converted to the disarmament movement. But, to tell you the truth, I have not much hope of it."

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Among the leading statesmen, the Austrian Prime Minister, Ernest von Koerber, writes: "I wish also this time what I wished last year—peace in my Fatherland."

M. RENE WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

The French ex-Premier says:

"Policy has to reckon with circumstances, ideas, and men. He who governs must have courage and honestly enough to confess to himself and others that every social progress which promises to last can only be the result of long exertion. The rulers of States ought to endeavour to assist with all their might the continual working of time, and not do violence to the public spirit. I know that in this wish. I am one with all Frenchmen who esteem the memory of my never-to-be-forgotten master, Gambetta."

SENOR SALMERON.

The leader of the Spanish Republicans is of the following opinion:

"Spain wishes for a speedy revolution which will clear away the present regime. The latter is an uninterrupted series of accidents, disorders, outrages, and suppressions. Tyranny must necessarily give birth to revolution. To-day the majority of Spaniards is convinced that the Monarchy, together with the Church, is to blame for the decline of the country. Spain possesses extensive coasts with excellent harbours, a mild climate, an extremely fruitful soil and enormous mineral wealth of all sorts. The people are on the whole strong, industrious, and intelligent. Who is therefore to blame that under such favourable circumstances the country does not prosper? The ruling regime. In order to keep the throne above water the unhappy war with the United States was begun. Throne and altar work together in sucking dry and stultifying the people."

JEAN JAURES.

The French Socialistic leader says: "On the path which the Republic is treading with appreciable determination, for the realisation of its liberal and social political endeavours, we for some time past have met with all sorts of obstacles. I cherish the firm hope that honest and frank explanations within the Republican groups, and friendly action under the leadership of a courageous Government and, not least, voluntary and unselfish party discipline will overcome the momentary difficulties."

PROFESSOR GUIDO BACCELLI.

The famous Italian statesman and savant Signor Baccelli says: "since the year 1870 I have belonged to the most zealous champions of the Triple Alliance. The wise legislator teaches the people as far as it suffices but educate them as much as you can. The nations will be all the more friendly the more similarly they are brought up, the armies the braver the more their ethical education is improved and the more they are filled with the conviction that the intensification for their blood shed will be the safety, the honour, the prestige of the nation."

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO.

The well-known man of learning, Cesare Lombroso Professor of Criminal Anthropology at the University of Turini, writes:

What honest-feeling man does not, for instance wish to see crime cease, or at least decrease and not only the juridical crime, but that one which, eve if it is not graver in itself, is yet more harmful on account of its extension, that crime which is not touched by, the law, but which in the same way by the power of the strongest, the richest, the sharpest, harms the weakest, the lowest, the silliest, for whom the commercial contract is often only a form of cheating, and the increase of riches is not seldom only the effect of an oppression which the law cannot touch? And who does not wish that that crime on a great scale, which one calls war, should disappear, and against which, since the times of (Homer, all curses are directed as continually as fruit lessy? And who does not wish that the barriers which were once built up between community and community were now to also disappear between nation and nation?

PROFESSOR MARTENS.

The famous Russian professor of international law who represented Russia at The Hague Congress, writes:

"In the field of science there reigns at present crass materialism, which prevents every real progress, above all things in the social and political branches. In the sphere of the international life of the cultured nations armed peace and direct despotism are a mighty drag on peaceful and beneficial development. I wish the social and political sciences to return to the ideal objects and endeavours which predominated up to the middle of the past century, and I cherish the firm hope and conviction that in the international life of cultured nations the sense of justice will in future influence more than at present the actions of the Governments. It is allotted to The Hague Court of Arbitration to promote and to strengthen this sense of justice in that by its award it confirms the power of justice over despotism. Only the rule of justice can strengthen the real peace between the cultured nations, and check their rain by the unlimited increase of military expenditure."

DR. TATARCHEFF.

Dr. Tatarcheff, the President of the foreign section of the Macedonian Committee says: "We do not hope for much that is good in the coming year, for we cannot alter our attitude as long as the demands are not fulfilled, which we made at the beginning of the struggle in the spring of this year: Christian governor and European control for Macedonia. All other 'Reforms' are unacceptable to us and thus we must continue the struggle. But of course, our tactics will be adapted to the times and circumstances."

M. MEUNIER.

The master of Belgian sculptors says melancholically:

"I wish that mankind would at last show that pity for that party for the depraved and unfortunate which I myself felt when I modelled and painted them. But the belief in an improvement of the working classes by the wealthy I have long since lost. I no longer believe in their better fate. I myself have also done with life. It gave me everything it could give me, more than I ever could expect. I only wish that Heaven will leave me strength to complete [what I am just working at (The Monument of Work)."

BARONESS BERTHA VON SUTTNER.

"I not only wish, but I hope," says the Baroness Suttner, "and this with full confidence that men will now at last become sensible. The peace idea has in latter times assumed a real tangible shape, nobly now dares to deride it."

DR. JOACHIM.

Two of the greatest musicians of our time, Professor Joachim and Signor Pietro Mascagni, gave their opinion on music as follows: Professor Joachim says:

"With the musical creations of our days, after the mighty development which musical art made in the last two centuries, and which for the present has ended with Richard Wagner and Johannes Brahms we have got into a sort of 'epigone' epoch. Certainly much that is fit and meritorious is produced. But what is decadent in the present development of music is that, like in other arts, one tries also in music with catchwords and phrases to force not only the musical creations into certain paths, but to educate musical taste for certain methods or manners. I esteem Berlioz and Liszt quite sincerely according to their merits, and I was united with Franz Liszt in hearty friendship. But still I should never like to place the imaginative Frenchman and the highly-gifted Magyar side by side with the genius Richard Wagner, whose power of musical expression, whose wealth of invention has raised him sky high above all his contemporaries.

PIETRO MASCAGNI.

Signor Mascagni, the Italian composer, adds "Wagner's influence on the masses has in it some thing incredible, and has such consequences that one must occupy oneself seriously with it if one wishes to save the national music in Italy from a real danger. I think if Wagner were to-day to return to the living he would cry out, 'Enough, enough, and would replace his formula hurled forth 32 years ago by Verdi's memorable words, which appear to be his artistic will, Torniamo all' antico'—'Let us return to old times.'"

I conclude my abstract from the most interesting article published in the "Lokalanzeiges" with the following:

VICTORIAN SARDOU.

"To be candid, I don't care for the coming things. The future has not the politeness to render like for like to those who occupy themselves too earnestly with it."

MR. HAY.

The American States Secretary, Mr. John Hay, writes:

"Our ardent desire for ourselves as well as for all other nations is—peace and wealth."

NEW DISCOVERY.

LONG DISTANCE CABLES TO BE CHEAP.

A PENNY A WORD.

I have received, says the Paris correspondent of the Express," some remarkable information concerning a new discovery by a Swedish inventor which will effect a revolution in long-distance telegraphy. The inventor has produced an instrument which is simple and cheap, and at the same time so sensitive that it can transmit messages by minute currents.

I understand that already successful tests have been made on the cable system of an English company, and that an important statement will shortly be issued to the public.

The submarine cable, said my informant, "as usually manufactured, consists of a core, in the centre of which is a strand of copper wires, which is covered by several continuous coating of gutta-percha,

CABLES DESCRIBED.

The different coatings of gutta-percha and the conductor are sometimes separated by a thin coating of Chatterton's compound, consisting of gutta-percha, resin, and tar. The core is covered with a thick coating of jute, yarn, or hemp, forming a soft bed for the sheath, which consists of soft iron wires of the best quality, weight of the cable varies according to the depth of the water. A heavy type of cable is used for a mile or two from the shore, and several intermediate types are gradually introduced up to the thin deep-water type.

The process of constructing a marin cable is exceedingly costly while the process of laying it involves a large capital. Faults in the cable are only repaired by apparatus for picking it up which is specially constructed and which involves the use of an enormous capital. Furthermors, the speed of transmission is greatly reduced by the necessity of retransmissions of messages which travel over the land lines of one or more countries.

"Thus, a message from London to Portland (Oregon) will be transmitted along the land wire from London to the coast, then relelivered through an Atlantic cable to the receiving station in Newfoundland (Nova Scotia) or New York, as the case may be, and then transmitted to Portland (Oregon) along one or more wires of the Western Union or Postal Telegraph systems.

COSTLY MILEAGE.

Numerous efforts have been made during the last twenty years to reduce the cost of cables. The cost of an Atlantic cable of the most recent construction may be taken from £250 to £2300 per nautical mile.

The difficulty in the reduction of the cost of cable telegraphy arises through the expensive means that have to be adopted to overcome "retardation"—that is, the influence which prevents successive signals or 'ripples' being sent through the cable except at long intervals.

Various proposals have been made for carrying out improvements in the realm of practical cable work, but hitherto no material success has been achieved. By the invention, however, of which I speak, the cable now in use will be almost entirely obviated. Cables of the future will be enormously cheapened both in the original outlay and in their durability. The cost of the receiving and transmitting instruments will also be vastly reduced, while cables and land wires can be linked up to allow of direct communication, say, from London to Portland Oregon.

I believe that in a year cable messages to America will cost not more than 2d. or even 1d. a word.

Occultism has a considerable hold in some of the cities which Lord Northcote will visit, and if his new friends get him in the mood he can tell them a story current in his family which will make their hair rise. It is that of a nobleman's son known to Lord Northcote's parents who behaved badly to and deserted a poor girl who had claims upon him. He fled to Paris with his family. While there he was startled by the unearthly howling of the dog, which betrayed the utmost terror. He looked up and saw what he declared was the ghost of the woman he had betrayed pass swiftly from end to end of his room. He confessed his misdoing to his parents. Inquiries were instituted, but it was too late. The young woman had died at the very moment in which he saw, as he believed, her ghost appear before him.

The Duke of Norfolk is not one to whom many stories attach, but there is one that would have delighted Dickens. The late Lord Lyons presented the Duke with a pair of emus, which were called after the donor and his wife. There was a good deal of anxiety that the birds should perpetuate their species at Arundel, but the hope did not appear likely to be realised. This, no doubt, accounts for the excitement with which a man-servant bustled up to the Duke with, "Oh, please your Grace, Lord Lyons has laid a hegg." Lord Herries has one of the romances of history in his family story. He is the direct descendant of the last Earl Nithsdale, and would be entitled to the Earldom could he show that it was entailed upon female as well as upon male heirs. This is fortunately the case with the Herries barony; fortunately, because the Duke of Norfolk's prospective father-in-law has no son.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EMPIRE ARMY.

CANADA'S OFFICERS TO BE TRAINED IN INDIA.

The first step towards an Imperial military policy on the basis outlined by the "Express" is, says the paper, to be taken next year, when a Canadian regiment is to be stationed in India in order that Canadian officers in turn may be trained with an ever ready fighting force.

This step is a beginning, and if it is successful other units of the Empire will probably learn something of higher training and of o frontier which they may in the future be asked to defend.

This innovation is the direct result of Sir F. W. Borden's visit to England. He has carried into the councils of the Committee of Imperial Defence the breath of a new military life. He takes back with him to Canada the tacit acknowledgment that the Dominion must be looked upon to provide the third great army of the Empire after the British and Indian forces.

Canada has asked repeatedly to be allowed to state her own case to the Government. Instead of the expected nightmare, Sir Frederick Borden has given a fillip to Imperial politicians. He has opened up the common military policy which it is believed the present Government intends to foster towards greater things.

A CANADIAN ARMY.

Canada is to be allowed to organise her forces into a great army during the next five years, and she will furnish the garrisons in Halifax and other stations where troops, from the Mother-country are now employed.

She will have the right to nominate her own military chief, and in order to overcome the objection that Dominion officers are not sufficiently trained to become brigadiers and commandants, the selected few will serve in the East with troops as indicated.

A recapitulation of the Canadian project is as follows:—

To raise an army 100,000 strong.
To establish an efficient War Office.
To make great training camps.
To train Canadian officers to take the higher commands.

The men to live at home and keep their rifles and ammunition there.

While Canada is thus preparing to possess an army of her own, the War Office at home is paying particular attention to the shooting qualities of the Emire's soldiers wherever they may be.

In conformity with this plan, a school of musketry is to be established at Pretoria. General Sir Neville Lyttelton has furnished an estimate of the cost, and as soon as the Treasury sanction has been obtained the work will be put in hand.

Another new and up-to-date feature is to be the establishment at Aldershot of workshops for the repair of motor transport vehicles.

NEW VEIL DANCE.

TO REPLACE THE CAKE WALK.

A new dance which has already captivated Paris has made its appearance in the London ballrooms.

The dance of the veil—La danse du voile—is just the opposite of the grotesque and noisy cake walk, and is likely to bring back something of the grace and beauty of the stately minuet.

The veil dancers float and glide about with light nebulous wings attached to the side or back of the corsage. These they wave up and down as they daintily advance or recede with tripping steps, or manipulate them so as to form beautiful and varied figures in wing and cloud effects.

Much of the beauty of the dance depends on the cleverness and originality of the dancer, who may make it stately with statuesque poses or romping and coquettish, as will best suit her personality.

In the ballroom the veil dancer's wings are worn with the regular evening gown, being fashio

THE INVASION OF TIBET.

(BY SIR HENRY COTTON, K.C.S.I.)

THE following article by Sir Henry Cotton appears in the "Daily News." What is the reason of this invasion of Tibet? That is the question to which the public demand an answer. We are told that the Tibetans have broken the trade Convention of 1890, that they must not play fast and loose with treaty obligations, and that we can only continue at peace with them by commanding respect and the punctilious enforcement of even the most trifling terms of that Convention. I wonder how many of your readers know what that Convention was. It was a convention concluded on the one hand by the British Government through Lord Lansdowne then Viceroy and Governor-General of India and on the other by the Chinese Government through his Excellency Sheng Tai Imperial Associate Resident in Thibet an Military Deputy-Lieutenant-Governor. It consists of eight articles. The first defines the boundary between Tibet and Sikkim. The second declares a British Protectorate over the Sikkim State. The third engages the British and Chinese Governments to respect the boundary and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier." The fourth, fifth, and sixth reserve for discussion and arrangement the question providing increased facilities for trade, the question of pasturage in Sikkim, and the method of communicating between British authorities in India and the authorities in Tibet. The seventh article provides for the appointment of two commissioners, one by the British Government in India the other by the Chinese Government in Tibet, who shall meet and discuss the questions which by the three preceding articles were reserved. The eighth article provides for the ratification of the Convention in London.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the seventh article of the Convention, Mr. A. W. Paul, C.I.E., a member of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed to be British Commissioner, and Mr. James H. Hare, a member of the Chinese Customs service and younger brother of Sir Robert Hart, the head of that service, was appointed with a Chinese colleague Ho Chang Jung, to be Chinese Commissioner. These gentlemen met in Darjiling and on the 5th December 1893 signed many regulations and three general articles, which they were authorised to declare to form part of the Convention itself. These regulations established a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier which was declared open to all British subjects for purposes of trade. It was provided that there in such commodities, military stores salt, liquors and narcotic drugs might, at the option of either Government, be entirely prohibited, or permitted on such conditions as either Government, on their own side might think fit to impose. There was to be no duty on other goods for a period of five years but after that period Indian tea was to be liable to a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England. In the event of trade disputes arising between British and Chinese or Tibetan subjects in Tibet, they were to be inquired into and settled in personal conference by the political officer for Sikkim and the Chinese frontier officer. The Chinese frontier officer undertook the political officer for Sikkim were appointed mere mouthpieces for transmission of correspondence between the Government of India and the Chinese Imperial Resident in Tibet. Tibetans were to continue to graze their cattle in Sikkim subject to such regulations as the British Government might enact. Lastly it was arranged that after the lapse of five years and on six months notice given by either party the regulations regarding trade, pasturage, and means of communication should be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for the purpose.

A ONE-SIDED CONVENTION.

Such are the provisions of the Convention which it is alleged that the Tibetans have broken. I think Englishmen will naturally be curious to know in what respects the Tibetans have broken a Convention to which they were no party. Tibet is under the suzerainty of China and the Tibetan Lamas have no authority to enter into political relations with a foreign Power. This was clearly recognised by Lord Lansdowne and he negotiated with China. The Convention of 1890 was between the British and Chinese Government. The Tibetans had no part or lot in the agreement. It is true that Tibetan Lamas were in Darjiling assisting the Chinese Commissioners, and that one of their number was then grossly insulted, and withdrew in high dudgeon to his own country, but it is not true that they were in the smallest degree a party to the Convention. It was stated by the Secretary of State for India on the 6th of August last that—

No change has taken place in the frontier relations between India and Tibet, which are governed by the Convention between Great Britain and China of 1890 and by the regulations of 1893 drawn up and signed by British and Chinese Commissioners, to give effect to the provisions of the Convention. As to the action taken by the Chinese authorities I have already stated that a proposal was made last year by the Chinese Government for the dispatch of a Chinese Commissioner to discuss on the spot certain questions relating to the frontier and to trade. These questions relate to grazing rights on the northern frontier between Sikkim and Tibet and to the observance of that frontier as laid down under the Convention and also difficulties concerning the conduct of trade between Tibet and India under the regulations. The Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhassa, who has been corresponding on behalf of the Chinese Government with the Government of India on the subject of the negotiations, was informed by the Viceroy of India on June 3 last under instructions from his Majesty's Government, that Colonel Younghusband had been appointed British Commissioner and that he would proceed accompanied by Mr. White, Political Officer, Sikkim, as joint Commissioner, to meet the Chinese and Tibetan representatives as Khamba-jong the nearest inhabited place on the Tibetan side to that portion of the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet at which the grazing disputes had arisen. Colonel Younghusband's escort consists of 250 men of a Native Infantry regiment. A reserve of 300 men is stationed at Tanga in Sikkim. It would be unsuitable in the public interest at this stage of the negotiations to make any further statement or to lay papers on the table this session.

A DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER.

No further official communication on the subject has been vouchsafed by Government. Colonel Younghusband's armed mission proceeded in due course to Khambajong and I believe that the mission minus their chief who returned to India to arrange with Lord Curzon for a military expedition, are still encamped at that bleak and inhospitable spot. We are told, I know not with what truth, that they were met by Tibetan officials, with whom they were naturally unable to negotiate. It is certain that the Chinese Resident did not meet them, and it is also certain that the Chinese Government have appointed no Commissioner as they did in 1890 to represent them at a conference. I hear that a new Chinese Resident is now on the march between Czechuen and Lhassa to join his appointment. As to the attitude of the Chinese Government, we are completely in the dark. It is possible that they were not pleased at the idea of an armed mission into Tibetan territory and that they regarded it as a breach of Article III. of the Convention, which engages both Governments reciprocally "to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier." But as to the attitude of the Tibetans there can be no doubt. They were no party to the Convention they have no power to negotiate, and have never claimed such power and it is not surprising that, after a formal interchange of courtesies, they should have left the British mission severley alone. It is more than probably that they recorded a protest against its intrusion into their territory. The truth is that a mission in this shape was a mistake from first to last. It was a diplomatic blunder which from a Viceroy of Lord Curzon's experience, I should not have expected. It was destined to be a failure from the day it started. The proper course for Lord Curzon would have been to follow the precedent of Lord Lansdowne, and to have invited the Chinese Government to appoint a Commissioner who would be empowered in concert with the British Commissioner to dispose of the comparatively trifling issues which appear, from Lord George Hamilton's statement in the House of Commons, to have been in dispute. Such Commission should have met like the Commission twelve years ago, at Darjiling. But this course was not adopted, and an armed mission was sent into Tibet. That mission failed in its purpose, and, because it failed, it has apparently been decided to send a military expedition into the country! I, for one, can hardly conceive of a more adequate pretext for the invasion of a peaceful and irresponsible people.

THE RUSSIAN BOGEY.

But it is said this is not the real reason of our advance into Tibet. It is alleged that it is a counter move against Russian intrigue and. "The Times" goes so far as to describe the action now being taken as an essential part of India's defensive policy. It is difficult to know what is meant by this introduction of the Russian bogey into Tibetan politics. One would suppose that Russia had her hands full at the present moment with Manchurian and Korean questions and in negotiating with Japan. But no! We are told by some of those who are so painfully afflicted with Russophobia that Russia has succeeded in obtaining a treaty with Tibet without any reference to China. Those who are sufficiently well-informed to know that such a statement must be nonsense affirm that Russia has by a secret treaty with China established a Protectorate over Tibet. There is no limit to the gullibility of a certain class of Englishmen in regard to Russia. But what are the facts? No Russian has ever penetrated into the forbidden city of Lhassa. The famous traveller, Prejvalski, tried, but he was not more successful than Sven Hedin or than any recent English explorer has been. There is not a vestige of reason for supposing that the Tibetan authorities have given or will give any more encouragement to Russians than they do to Englishmen. It is, perhaps, true that a relative of a Mongolian Lama of North-Western Tibet, who is in the service of the Russian Government, has lately visited Lhassa. It is also, I believe true that a Japanese explorer has done the same and the visits of our own intrepid Indian surveyors and inquiries, men who were in the service of the British Government, are well known It may be true that Tibetans have found their way to St. Petersburg but it is also true that they are in frequent communication with British India Let us not forget that India has never been invaded by hostile forces across the Himalayan frontier from the direction of Tibet. The physical difficulties in the way of such an invasion would prove insuperable to any army. Whatever designs Russia may have upon India —and why should we always be imputing such evil designs to a friendly Power?—it is quite certain that Russia will never attempt to carry them out across the passes of Tibet. The hypothesis of Russian intrigue in Tibet rests upon the slenderest foundation. I can well under stand that our present forward movement is not regarded at St. Petersburg with unconcern for any political crisis in Central Asia must affect Russia; but there is no evidence whatever to show that that movement is intended to counteract Russian malevolence.

"PURE AGGRESSION."

Our little army, it seems has crossed the Rubicon and we are now engaged in a campaign of pure aggression. I ask again what reason or justification can be put forward for such a course? I trust that this unwarrantable Tibetan invasion will rouse public opinion in England and stir the national conscience into an indignant repudiation of what has been done. We are not well or fairly served in our telegrams from India. Their language is deliberately calculated to excite a prejudice against the Tibetans. I read in flaming head lines, "Viceroy's Letters Returned," and in the text of the telegram it is said, "the letters addressed by the Viceroy to the Dalai Lama at Lhassa have been returned." The implication is that an insult has been offered to the representative of the King. I wonder what the actual facts are, and how the information for these telegrams is supplied? But I can offer what is perhaps an explanation of this apparent insult. Why should the Viceroy address the Dalai Lama when the Chinese Resident at Lhassa is the proper authority to whom he should write? It is an open question whether the Indian communications, which, it says, betray a want of all good will to, disfigure the coolness between Great Britain and Germany.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" remarks that Wellington before Blucher's arrival said: "I wish it were night or that the Prussians were here."

Says the "Globe":—Concerning Blucher and Waterloo the Lokalanzeiger" doubts whether the British know their own history." May we plead in excuse that so much of British history has been written abroad!

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

62 PERSONS KILLED.

ONE of the most serious wrecks in American railway history occurred on the night of December 23rd, when sixty-two persons were killed, twenty-five mortally injured and nearly a hundred badly hurt on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway near Connellsville in the mountains of south-western Pennsylvania.

The sad nature of the catasrophe is accentuated by the fact that most of the passengers on the train were poor working men and railroad labourers, who were on their way home to the east to spend Christmas.

The accident occurred at seven o'clock in the evening. The train was running at express speed—between forty-five and fifty miles an hour—when it collided with a large stack of lumber which had been shaken from a wagon at the end of a freight train passing over the tracks some time before. The engine-driver was unable to see the obstruction until he crashed into it owing to the fact that the line makes a sharp bend at that point.

A smoking-carriage and two baggage cars, immediately behind the locomotive, were instantly telescoped. The "smoker" had about forty men in it, and every one of them was killed all being scalded to death by a huge enveloping cloud of steam pipes in the engine which broke after the collision.

NEGRO'S HEROISM.

The railway, after leaving Connellsville, runs for a short distance along the bank of the Youghiogheny river, and the locomotive, together with several of the coaches, rolled over from the road into the river, a fall of several feet. The passengers in the carriages were in great danger of all sharing the fate of those in the smoking carriage, and were rescued from the impending catastrophe by the coloured steward of the dining coach. He dashed to the engine, and after a struggle succeeded in jamming his linen coat into the steam valve. He was badly hurt by his brave act, but it is undoubtedly owing to him that the death-roll is not even more appalling.

The baggage-master of the train set fire to his coat and vest, and, running along the track, signalled an oncoming train to stop a few yards before it got to the wreck. This train was used as an emergency ambulance to convey some of the most seriously injured to Connellsville, and on its arrival there all the doctors and nurses in the town were hurried out to the scene of the disaster.

They did not arrive until nearly two hours after the collision and they found that the injured passengers were receiving good first-aid attention from the hands of the women passengers, not a single one of whom by a fortunate chance, was suffering from anything more serious than scratches and bruises.

The dead were placed in two long rows besides the track, and the injured were rushed back to Connellsville. The wreckage caught fire and gave illumination as intense as daylight. No attempt was made to put out the fire, and it burnt until long after midnight.

THIEVES ROB THE VICTIMS.

Ghouls from the surrounding neighbourhood arrived on the scene even sooner than medical help, and proceeded to rob the dead and dying. Packages of Christmas gifts were scattered all over the tracks, and these heartless criminals not only made off with them, but also rifled the pockets of the killed and those of the living too helpless to protect themselves. Not until a force of police arrived from Connellsville were they driven off, and then only when four had been arrested. It was with difficulty that the people of Connellsville were restrained from lynching the prisoners when they learned their offence.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company has ordered a strict inquiry into the cause of the accident. All freight trains are supposed to have a small car for the train hands, called a "caboose," at the end of each train, and if this rule had been followed in the present instance the falling of the lumber would have been detected, and there would have been no disaster. The newspapers are demanding that the directors of the railway be tried for manslaughter.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO. vs. THOMPSON AND CAPPER.

MR. JUSTICE BYRNE delivered judgment on Dec 14th in an action of some interest to medical men brought by Mr. H. S. Welcome trading as Burroughs Wellcome and Co., against the firm of Thompson and Capper, druggists. The object of the action was to restrain the defendants from passing off goods as of the manufacture of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. which had not been manufactured by them and particularly from selling, or offering for sale any such goods under the name "tabloid" or "tabloids" and from infringing these the registered trademarks of the plaintiff. Evidence was given in the course of the trial of the selling of goods not of the manufacture of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. to persons asking for tabloids and bearing prescriptions in which further specification of the manufacture demanded was afforded by the use of the initials B. W. and Co. by the prescriber. As to this being wholly unjustifiable no question could arise but the real claim of the plaintiffs was for the declaration of their exclusive right to the use of the words "tabloid" and "tabloids," without any addition, as in stating goods of their manufacture. The establishment of such a right by them was denied by the defendants and behind this lay the question whether the words "tabloid" and "tabloids," registered by the plaintiffs as their trade-marks, were to remain upon the Trade-marks Register or were to be struck off in accordance with the defendants cross-action to that effect. The judgment of Mr. Justice Byrne was in favour of the plaintiffs on all points. He granted them an injunction against the defendants in accordance with the question of registered trade-mark. With regard to the trade-marks he refused to order their removal from the register and he granted the plaintiff firm a certificate to that effect. The case has some important professional bearings. One of the main grounds of attack on the trade-mark "tabloid" was the allegation that a proportion of the public did not know that the word was the property of a firm. It was shown in evidence by the defendants that Burroughs Wellcome and Co. advertised only to the medical profession and pharmaceutical trade, no facilities therefore being given to the public for gaining knowledge of the trade name in its proprietary connexion. It was also shown that some dispensers when supplying "tabloids" have removed the makers' label and affixed their own—a still more obvious reason for the ignorance of the public as to the property of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. in the word "tabloid." There are few circumstances in which the dispenser is entitled to exercise his judgment concerning a prescription, but the substitution of one drug for another, or of imitations for proprietory articles of accepted reputation is not one of those circumstances. The medical man is accustomed to depend upon the pharmacist for a faithful discharge of the obligations of the written prescription, a consideration which no doubt determined the attitude of certain leading members of the pharmaceutical profession and the President, Vice-President, and several members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society appeared to give evidence in favour of Burroughs Wellcome and Co. For the reasons implied above we congratulate Burroughs Wellcome and Co. upon the result of the action. Their intent to approach the public through the medical profession only was used against them in a manner which could but enlist for them the sympathies of all practitioners.—"Lancet". (Dec 19.)

THE KAISER'S INDISCRETION.

KING EDWARD ANNOYED AT THE WATERLOO SPEECH.

The London correspondent of the Manchester "Daily Despatch" hears from a trustworthy source that the King is deeply offended by the Emperor William's recent grotesquely inaccurate reference to the battle of Waterloo The slight appears the more gratuitous since it comes, as it were, in response to the anxious and solicitous inquiries as to the Kaiser's health which have been so unremittingly made by the King and Queen and other members of the English Royal Family during his recent illness. This blazing indiscretion has caused such intense irritation in military circles that there is a strong probability of unpleasant reprisals. For his Imperial Majesty is not only a Field-Marshal of the British Army, but is also Colonel-in-Chief of a dragoon regiment, to which, on the anniversary of Waterloo each year he has been accustomed to send a wreath of laurel. This wreath has been presented with much ceremony every year by a specially deputed member of the German Embassy in London. Such is the state of feeling that there is talk among the younger officers of the regiment of letting his Majesty know that any more laurel wreaths would hardly receive a cordial welcome.

Surprise is expressed in Berlin at the way in which the German Emperor's remarks on Waterloo were received in England. The "Vossische Zeitung" in an article devoted to the subject, maintains that Waterloo would unquestionably have been lost had the Germans not appeared. Half of Wellington's forces the journal continues, were horse de combat, and moreover the greater part of Wellington's troops were German, though there was nothing discreditable to Great Britain in the fact. In conclusion the Vossische Zeitung" regrets British sensitiveness which, it says, Germans cannot be expected to nurse.

The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," while admitting that the speech gave the British "a certain justification for unpleasant feeling," objects to the British comments, which, it says, betray a want of all good will to, disfigure the coolness between Great Britain and Germany.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" remarks that Wellington before Blucher's arrival said: "I wish it were night or that the Prussians were here."

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AMERICA'S GIFT TO SIR T. LIPTON.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO LIFT THE CUP.

THE magnificent token of regard which the people of the United States have presented to Sir Thomas Lipton was handed to him at the Hyde Park Hotel, where he was the guest at dinner of the committee of American residents in London to whom the duty of the presentation was delegated. Mr. H. Clay Evans the American Consul-General, presided, and was supported by a large number of well-known Americans and Englishmen. The silver service, of nineteen pieces, weighing over eleven thousand ounces, was manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany and Co., New York, and has been pronounced the finest example of such work America has produced. A large oval bowl forms the centre piece, and around its base was this inscription:

From the people of the United States of America to Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bart., K.C.V.O., who, by his good-tempered sportsmanship, his generosity to families of our soldiers, and his hospitality to Americans at home and abroad, has done much towards promoting Anglo-American friendship.

The other pieces comprise twelve dessert plates, four compotiers, and two large six-branched candelabra, decorated with appropriate symbols. The menu card of the dinner displayed signal flags, containing, in the international code, the sentiment, "Better luck next time." In front of Sir Thomas was a model, made of natural flowers, of Shamrock III. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, writing to express his regret that he was unavoidably prevented from being present, said: "Sir Thomas Lipton's constant devotion to the cultivation of friendly relations between the two countries, his cordial hospitality to our people, frequent visits to the United States, and the pluck and gallantry with which he has maintained repeated contests for the America Cup, have raised up hosts of friends in the United States, who have taken occasion to manifest their friendship in this pleasant manner, which does equal credit to them and to him."

After the toasts of "The King" and "The President had been proposed, "The Health of Sir Thomas Lipton" was given and, amid hearty cheers, the chairman made presentation. Sir Thomas, in thanking the American people for the gift, said he had no new policy to declare on fiscalities, but he would be quite willing in the absence of any other challenge, and provided he could see a reasonable chance of success, to make one mere last try for America Cup, especially as the next Shamrock would be one of the four-leaved specimen, and therefore a lucky one. He believed in a certain extent in luck and he did not see why he should not take advantage of the proverbial luck supposed to go with four-leaved shamrocks of sweet Erin's Isle. He might say that he had already written and sent a letter on the subject to the New York Yacht Club, but he had not yet had time to receive a reply.

TRADERS, WORLD-TOUR,

NOVEL SCHEME FOR PROMOTING BRITISH TRADE.

A scheme for promoting British trade has been submitted to the "Express." Briefly, it is as follows. Charter a large steamer, fill it with samples of the best goods manufactured by the best British firms and send it sailing round the world to call all at the ports of importance and show the traders what Great Britain can do. On the steamer would be a representative of each of the exhibiting firms, and he would have a fixed amount of clear space in which to display his goods. There would be a staff of competent officials to arrange the tour.

At each port of call the exhibition would be opened by a local magnate, and members of the chamber of commerce, leading traders and others would be entertained on the ship, and invited to inspect the goods. The advent of the ship would be made widely known by advance agents. It is probable that only one firm in each trade will be accommodated. The travelling representatives will do as much business as they can for their particular firms.

The route of the ship would probably be: West South, and East Africa, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South America, the West Indies, and Canada. Although the Exhibition would be always on the ship, ample opportunity would be given for the representatives of the exhibiting firms to visit customers on shore. The seller would get to know the buyer, and learn all about what he wanted; British industries would be advertised in the most striking way all over the world, and inter-Imperial commerce would be promoted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. VOLKHOVSKY.

GROWING DISAFFECTION.

PERHAPS no one in England is better qualified to give an opinion on the present political condition of Russia than the expatriated revolutionary Mr. F. Volkhovsky. It was as a student of Moscow University in 1888 that he first came into collision with the authorities, and he has been thrice arrested on revolutionary charges. On the first two occasions he was acquitted, though not until he had suffered over three years' solitary confinement but on the third occasion he was tried—after a further term of three years and three months' solitary confinement—and sentenced to Siberia for life. After eleven years there he contrived to escape, and ultimately made his way to England, where for the last fourteen years he has devoted himself to the cause for which he has sacrificed health and liberty.

In the course of a conversation with me (a "Manchester Guardian" representative in London writes) Mr. Volkhovsky, whose appearance and manner only suggest the law-abiding citizen discussed the prospects of serious disturbances in Russia this winter. In his opinion the condition of the country is most critical. Discontent is spread throughout the Empire and in all classes, and the question is much complicated by the fact that Russia is composed of some eighty nationalities. Many of these it is true, are mere tribes but you have at least six peoples—the Ukrainians Poles Fins, Armenians, Georgians, and Jews,—with very strongly marked national feelings and ambitions.

DIVERSE NATIONALITIES.

Until lately, Mr. Volkhovsky explained, the Ukrainians have done little for themselves as a nation but they now possess four active parties all working for national ends and it is well known that the risings in the Poltava district were due to these organisations. The Fins are a dangerous element because they are so homogeneous and persevering. The most active party among the Poles is Socialistic, and they are strongly tinged with nationalism. Their organisation is very complete and their attitude most bellicose.

The Armenians used to be a very loyal race, but what Mr. Volkhovsky described as the "absolutely idiotic" persecution inaugurated by Prince Galitzin has gradually robbed them of their schools and their position in the administration, whilst a great many peasants have been expatriated and their land given over to Russians. This has of course exasperated the Armenians, and only recently a store of rifles was discovered at Kars, whilst it was found that dynamite bombs were being manufactured by the people. The expropriation of the Church has been stopped for a time, but this is not from any goodwill on the part of the Government but because the officials cannot carry out their orders, being prevented by armed Armenians, who openly resist them. The Russian Government used to play off the Georgians against the Armenians but though the Georgian nobility are still to a large extent loyal, there are a great many Radicals among the middle and lower classes, wrote paper, "La Georgie," is printed in Paris.

In Mr. Volkhovsky's opinion Russia has been extremely short-sighted in trampling on the national feelings of all these peoples and thus gratuitously incurring their hatred.

GENERAL UNREST.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. Volkhovsky proceeded, "that the bulk of the Russian population is in a state of great unrest, and the Government are aware of this, for a document which has come to light by chance shows that last year a Commission was appointed in St. Petersburg to consider the advisability of modifying the present disposition of the troops throughout the Empire in connection with the now ripe necessity of maintaining social order in times of peace. Strikes have been increasing both in number and intensity during the last six years. Being prohibited they at once became political, and as soon as troops appear on the scene the workmen realise that the Government is between themselves and their employers. The recent strikes in Kieff, Batoum, and Odessa—which were not limited to any one particular trade but included all, so that trade was brought to a dead stop and not even a steamer could leave port—revealed the extraordinary solidarity of the workmen and taught them their own power."

"What about the peasants?"

"They too are in a state of ferment. There have been many agrarian risings—of which no news has reached this country—in Voronezh, Saratoff, Samara, Koursk, Kieff, and other parts. Even in the day of serfdom the peasants held that the land belonged to them. 'We are yours' they used to say to their masters, 'but the land is ours.' Upon this deep-rooted belief both the Social Democrats and the revolutionary Socialists are trying to build up a Communist system of land tenure. Their progress has been rapid. Fifteen years ago a Russian revolutionary going among the peasants would have been handed over by them to the authorities. Nowadays he is eagerly welcomed and listened to.

"Nor is this growing disaffection limited to the lower classes. The Zemstvos, for instance, which correspond roughly to our county councils, have lately been giving trouble to the Government, and even openly opposing it. The army, too, is being leavened, for the 1,20,000 reservists are of course as much citizens as soldiers, and share the views and feelings of their neighbours, while many of the recruits are revolutionary at heart. During the recent peasant disturbances, when the soldiers were ordered to fire on the crowd, some refused, whilst others fired into the air. The offenders were court-martialled, but so strong was the feeling in their favour that it was thought expedient not to punish them."

THE YEAR AND FAR EAST.

"Then will Russia fight?" I asked Mr. Volkhovsko.

"The present winter will be so full of trouble to the Government, he replied, that I think it very unlikely she will venture to declare war on Japan. But I will not hazard a definite prophecy, because the Russian Government is not homogeneous. It consists of rivals who depend not on public opinion but on the favour of the Tsar, and sail more on the favour of his favourites."

Mr. Volkhovsky has a poor opinion of the Tsar, who according to him is a man of weak will and little intellect, while his opinions are those of the counsellor who has last had his ear. There is therefore no settled policy at Court, and Russia, is quite unprepared for war. When Japan first showed her teeth official quarters displayed great alarm, and troops were sent off in such a hurry that the Minister of War forgot—as Ministers of War will forget—to despatch any artillery. I believe it is now on the way, observed Mr. Volkhovsky, but this omission accounts for the delay in the negotiations.

And the Near East?

The last news is that Russia is drawing troops to the Caucasus in case of disturbances in Armenia. As to the Balkans, I do not think there is much danger of our interfering in that quarter. Official Russia is inimical to Slav independence in Bulgaria.

PROFESSOR'S EXTRAORDINARY CAREER

NO INCOME, BUT LIVED IN PRINCELY STYLE.

OVER a hundred charges of fraud are formulated against Professor Maurice Mayer and his wife, whose arrest has caused so great sensation in Berlin, where they were among the best-known people in the city. They are also accused of a graver offence against public morals.

Dr. Meyer, who is sixty-two, was once a professor in a technics college (says an "Express" message). His first wife had extra vagant tastes, to satisfy which Meyer is alleged to have had recours to questionable means. He became the financial editor of a leading newspaper, and was dismissed for accepting bribes from unscrupulous speculators, who persuaded him to puff their interests. He was involved in the Cessel Trebnertrockner swindle, and afterwards issued a small financial journal, by means of which he is said to have put the screw on shady bankers and company directors.

Almost immediately after the death of his first wife Dr. Meyer married Frieda Bruann, who at that time performed on the music-hall stage Meyer was sixty and the birde twenty. Both were entirely without money, but they commenced to live in a princely style. They took expensive apartments and furnished them at a cost of £2,000 not a penny of which is said to have been paid. They kept menservants and maid-servants, their own carriage and pair, and Frau Meyer wore dresses valued at £100 apiece. They entertained in lavish style. They bought large quantities of jewellery apparently on credit, and immediately pawned it to obtain ready money.

During the last few months eighty attempts to distrain on the household goods were made, but the bailiffs found nothing in the apartments belonging to the Meyer except one picture frame and one doormat valued at 1s. each. Recently a number of creditors, unable to squeeze a farthing out of the Meyers, used to wait in the street near the residence, and abuse them, throw stones and dirt at them, and drench them with water squirts. Finding their own home too hot, the Meyers moved to an hotel, where they were arrested enjoying a sumptuous dinner.

ISLAM IN BRITAIN.

OVER 200 CONVERTS TO MOHAMMEDANISM:

SHEIKH INTERVIEWED.

THE burial of Lord Stanley of Alderly as a Mussulman came as a surprise to many people, although his conversion to Islam had been known for years to the leading Moslems of England.

"It was in 1892 that I first met Lord Stanley," said the Sheikh-ul-Islam of the British Isles who is the head of Mohammedanism in England, "to an "Express" representative." That was at the Turkish Embassy. I was not introduced to him, and he did not tell me, until we had been talking together for an hour, who he was. Then he said that he had become a Mussulman, and that when the time came he would declare himself as such from his seat in the House of Lords.

"He never did so. Two or three times he came to join in our Friday prayers at the mosque in Liverpool, but by his own wish his identity was not made known to the other worshippers, and his contribution to the funds was acknowledged under his Islamic name—Abdur-Rahman, servant of the Merciful."

The banner of the prophet waves in England, and over 200 British-born converts follow it. The heikh-ul-Islam is a Liverpool solicitor of many descents who began life as a Wesleyan. Five times a day from the balcony of the mosque in a crowded part of Liverpool the muezzin raises his voice, calling the faithful to their prayers. This muezzin used to be stoned at first, but with familiarity the neighbourhood has become tolerant, and is satisfied with an occasional shout of contempt.

Mr. W. H. Abdullah Quilliam is by nature of an inquiring and experimental turn of mind. So far as he knows, he was the first British convert to Islam in England, so his story is instructive.

PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED.

In 1881 he made a trip to Morocco for health's sake. While crossing from Gibraltar he was profoundly impressed by the behaviour of a number of pilgrims, who, when the hour of devotion arrived, performed their ablutions and said their prayers on deck regardless of the curious glances of the foreigners. He thought that a faith which could inspire its follower until nothing else mattered must have something in it.

He made the acquaintance of a merchant in Tangier, one Hadji Abdullah, and Hadji argued with him that as the Christian regarded his religion as better than that of the Jew, because of its later prophet and its later message, so the Mohammedan regarded his faith as better than that of the Christian, being based on a later revelation still. Struck with the argument, Mr. Quilliam began to study the Koran and after two years' investigation he embraced the Mussulman faith.

"My friends, of course," said the sheikh," thought I was a straight-waistcoat, but I had to deliver a lecture to a temperance society, and as while not disclosing my faith I showed how strong was the power of Islam in keeping the world sober. After the lecture was over a man—a stranger to me—asked me more about the Moslem faith, and I told him all I knew.

"'If all that is true,' he said, 'why are you not a Mussulman yourself?' I confessed that I was. He said he would be one also, I repeated the lecture. Two others joined us a man and a woman and we four started the first Moslem society in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL MUSSULMANS.

"We have now in Liverpool a resident Mussulman population of about 300, of whom over 200 are English-born converts to the faith. Then there are Mussulmans in different parts of the country who come to join us in our devotions; some are Britishers, some were born in the faith. Among the number are a French nobleman in the service of the British Government, four doctors, two lawyers, and a barrister, one British convert, Mr. H. H. Johnson, was a priest in the Church of England. He is now editing a newspaper in Cairo. We don't buy converts; we have none of the very poor, and we are not in favour of people becoming Mussulmans in a hurry."

"And these 200 Britishers follow the precepts of the prophet?"

"Absolutely."

"Polygamy?"

"Well, that requires a little explanation. Polygamy is not enjoined by the prophet. It is permitted on certain conditions, and the first of these is that if a man marries more wives than one he must treat them all with the same love and affection. Personally, I believe that the Islamic rule as to polygamy is right. We have many evils in England which are unknown to countries where polygamy is practised.

"Do you remember what Cannon Taylor said at the Church Congress of 1887:—'The strictly regulated polygamy of Moslem lands is infinitely less degrading to women and less injurious to men than the promiscuous polygamy which is the curse of Christian cities and which is absolutely unknown in Islam?' With all [illegible]

MORE THAN ONE WIFE.

"But I have only known four English converts, here in England, to marry more than one wife, and of course, the second wife has no status under English law."

Mr. Quilliam produced a blank marriage certificate, endorsed "The Mosque, Liverpool, England." It is a long instrument, full of quaint Oriental lore.

Some years ago the Sultan of Turkey, Caliph of the Faithful, invited Mr. Quilliam to visit him, and he stayed at Yildiz Kiosk for about six weeks. Then a negro, Muhammed Shilta, erected a mosque at Lagos, and the Mussulmans of the district asked Mr. Quilliam to request the Sultan to honour the benefactor, with some mark of recognition. To his surprise, Mr. Quilliam received a communication from the Sultan ordering him to proceed to Lagos himself as the bearer of a decoration and title for the benefactor and in that communication Mr. Quilliam was named for the first time as "Sheikh abdullah Quilliam Effendi, Sheikh-ul-Islam of the British Isles."

"And that means?"

"It is difficult to define, there being nothing equivalent to it in England. I am rather like the Lord Chancellor used to be—Keeper of the King's Conscience. Also, as law and religion are the same thing in Islam I am in a measure the protector of the law."

Mr. Quilliam is now a very distinguished Mussulman. In 1891 the Mussulmans of England elected him as their sheikh. The Sultan appointed him as sheikh of the British Isles, and in that title he has been addressed by two other Mussulman Sovereigns—the Shah of Persia and the late Ameer of Afghanistan. He only needs one from the Sultan of Morocco to complete the recognition.

THE AMEER'S HAT.

The Ameer sent him a hat of honour and a present of £2,500, which he at once handed over to the mosque. One of his proudest possessions is a gorgeous robe which the Sultan took from his own shoulders as a present.

On his visit to Lagos Sheikh Abdullah had a curious experience. Sitting in the courtyard beneath a huge umbrella, he expounded the law. Around him were some 10,000 believers, speaking various tongues. They were classified according to dialect, and as Mr. Quilliam spoke his words were translated by interpreters into six different languages.

Then the Sheikh Abdullah returned to Liverpool, and became Mr. Quilliam, solicitor, practising before the stipendiary and the county court judge. Life is full of variety for those who care to seek it. And to Mr. Quilliam it is a refreshing search. He is for instance, the M.W.G.M of the Grand Tabernacle of England in the Ancient Order of Zuzimites and High Grade Masonry, and he also possesses Egyptian degrees.

SCHOLARLY ROBBER.

LIVED IN GOOD STYLE AND HELPED THE POOR.

WHILE selling a valuable fur coat to a distinguished looking customer the salesman in a large shop at Kieff noticed a revolver and a short dagger protruding from the stranger's pockets. He promptly gave a hint to the police, and the man was arrested.

It was then found that the prisoner was Nicolai Krimuscha one of the most sought-for men in Russia who daring and cool, combined the virtues of a Robin Hood with the vices of a Dick Turpin.

On leaving college where he had a brilliant scholastic career, Krimuscha, who is the son of a high official and nephew of a general in the army purchased the outfit of a Caucasian brigand and began a career of robbery and violence, which caused something like a panic in the governments of Ekaterinoslav, Kieff and Mohileff. In Kieff where he kept apalatial establishment, he murdered a staff captain named Verdiloffski, and only just failed to kill Dr. Dorogononeffski, while a long series of robberies is also laid to his charge.

It appears that the larger part of his plunder went to support families near starvation. At the first hearing of his case he claimed that his robberies were solely carried out with the object of supporting himself and the poor and needy.

He flatly denied having been guilty of deliberate acts of violence, expressed the deepest contrition for his misdeeds, and asked for a light sentence, as he desired to enter a monastery where he could efface the record of his guilt by spending the rest of his life in prayer.

On being lodged in the local prison Krimuscha signed the register, 'Solomon II. Dei Gratio Rex Judaeorum." It is supposed that his whole conduct since capture is the working out of a preconceived plan for suggesting his insanity. The signature was evidently carefully practised, and has quite a regal look.

HERE, THERE, WHERE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

THE UNMIGHTY MANY.

The Institute of Actuaries discussed the other day a subject of great importance to insurers—that of income-tax as affecting life-offices. In this connection the insurer has a bad grievance against the assessors. He insures his life with a company to receive, say, a couple of thousand pounds fifteen years hence. He is granted a remission of income-tax on his premiums. If, however, extending that policy, he borrows a sum, two-thirds of the purchase price of a house which he is buying, while he still pays a yearly premium, and the deal remains an insurance risk the authorities make him pay income-tax on such premiums. Again, the man with a fire policy is in a position different from that of any other man in the world who professes sanity. His company may make just such award as they choose in the case of his having a fire; he is absolutely debarred from appeal to a Court of Law.

PROGRESS REPORTED.

About a year ago the world was thrilled by the tidings that a message had been transmitted across the Atlantic without the aid of wires. Although every day, perhaps every hour of the day and night messages from sea to land are being sent and received by the same agency, we are, still awaiting a repetition of the transoceanic message. But history may be repeating itself. The Transatlantic cable flattered at first but to deceive. In one message it had brought home news of the practical extinction of the Mutiny, in another peace with China, and in a third cancelled an order for the removal of troops which saved the country £30,000. Then when all was ready to fete the engineers, the cable broke, its

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR HIMSTEDT, of Freiburg, has discovered, in all water and mineral oil sources, examined by himself, traces of a specifically heavy gas acting like radium and giving emanations very similar to, if not identical with, those of radium. From this it is inferred either that radium is very widely diffused in the soil, or that other substances have the faculty of sending forth rays which are retained by water and oil coming into contact with them. According to the Standard's Berlin correspondent, the professor is of opinion that a far larger number of substances than has hitherto been believed possess the faculty of giving out some kind of Becquerel rays. He holds that, just as all substances are magnetic, although iron is so to a greater degree than others, so radium shows a greater capability of giving out rays than other substances, but that probably all substances possess some power of radiation.

Reuter's Agency is informed that an interesting scientific expedition, which has been organised by the anthropological sections of the St. Louis Exhibition, is about to leave England for Central Africa under the direction of Mr. S. P. Verner, who landed a few days ago from New York. Since his arrival in this country Mr. Verner has been to Brussels to consult with the authorites there regarding his expedition. With reference to his journey Mr. Verner says:—In order to get at the aboriginal life as little changed as possible by the inroads of civilisation it is desired to go entirely out of the track of previous explorers, as well as of all settlers, and to enter the most untouched region to which access can be obtained. One of these regions is that between the Congo and Zambesi valleys, to the north of Livingstone's and the south of Stanley's journeys. This territory embraces, among others, the vast Lunda Plateau. It is into this and contiguous territories that the expedition is proceeding. The region is 1,500 miles from the West Coast. The fact that the enterprise leads into a country of cannibals and savages, and that the attainment of our object requires diplomacy and tact in dealing with the natives, makes the mission one of difficulty and hazard. The time at its disposal also will make it, if successful, a notable exploit.

To secure the permission and co-operation of the European Governments controlling the territories in question representations are being made by the Government of the United States. Our base of operations will be from the capital of Chief Ndombe, paramount chieftain of the Lunda tribes at the head of navigation of the Kasai River, the largest southern tributary of the Congo, from which place an effort will be made to penetrate the interior. Ndombe is one of the most remarkable of living African rulers. He is peculiar for being of a bright copper colour, as are his family, although there has been no known white blood in his ancestry. He is also a firm friend of the white man, having signified his assent to white suzerainty over his domain, and having instructed his people to recognise the authority of the foreigners. His general jurisdiction is very extensive, and, including federated and associated tribes, may be said to include several million people over a territory of several hundred thousand square miles. His own immediate family and their blood relations are known as the Bakwampesh, a word almost exactly equivalent to "aristocracy." In his territory are tribes of pygmies, of cannibals, and the last remnant of the once powerful transcontinental slave trade rs, the Bimbadi. The scientific interest attaching to this expedition arises from the fact that it has lately become strongly suspected that the most primitive forms of the human race are to be found in remote Africa, the oldest region known where the native life has been longest undisturbed by outside influences. It is desirable to record the conditions now existent there and to obtain specimens of the arts and products of the people before they have changed their aboriginal ways for the innovations of rapidly approaching civilisation.

"Other reasons apart, the Coroner's jury system has this important claim, that it secures the confidence of the public says the "Hospital." "The expert may give his opinion and advice, but there is a widespread feeling that the final decision must be left to the judgment of common sense. This principle is being acted on to an increasing extent in public life, and thus the jury system may claim the sanction of modern tendencies, not less than that of tradition and usage. All this may fairly be urged in favour of the coroner's jury, providing the method of selection is conducted in a proper manner. If the list of voters is impartially and rigidly followed, there can be no doubt that in the enormous proportion of instances the jury so selected will represent a fair average of intelligence and judgment. But a slipshod practice which leaves the constitution of a jury to be settled by bargain with the coroner's officer is both bad in itself and prejudicial to the entire jury system."

The spread of infection by fomites, of which books carry no small part, is a subject of interest and importance, not only to school-teachers and librarians, but also to students of hygiene, says the Medical Press. Even if it be granted that disease-germs are rarely disseminated in expiration, yet the pages of books are liable to act as media of infection through becoming directly contaminated by coughing or sneezing on the part of the pupil, who, more often than not politely coughs into his book instead of his hand or handkerchief. . . . It has, fortunately, now become recognised by teachers in general that every scholar must have his or her own book, and that the practice of "Looking over" or sharing a book with a classmate is one which cannot for a single moment be countenanced. . . . In an important paper on 'The Future of Preventive Medicine,' read by Dr. H. A. Moody before the Section of Hygiene at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, it is pointed out that the key of the whole position lies in the better education of the masses. Dr. Moody would have a chapter on the prevention of disease 'in every school text-book on physiology' (and we might say in every reading-book also), in every printed language the world over. In every school grade, from the lowest to the highest, the plain, untechnical statement of the facts would instil into the minds of rising generations the principles that would ensure intelligent co-operation with all our efforts for the benefit of humanity.' With these sentiments we most cordially agree, and we express the hope that such chapters will find their way into school-books, so that they may not only be passive, but active agents in the prevention of disease.

An article containing the views of Sir Oliver Lodge, on many more than one important subject, is contributed to the "Pall Mall Magazine" for January by Mr. Harold Begbie. "Shall we ever know that the individuality persists after death?" I asked," says the writer, 'Some of us,' he replied, 'have proof on that head which are as certain as proof can be. I know of nothing which satisfies my own mind that I would care to take before the Royal Society, but the fault may not be so much in the nature of the proof as in the nature of our present methods of testing evidence. The laborious documents of the Psychical Research Society are there for all the world to see, and while we have exposed much fraud and discredited much spiritualism, we have collected evidence of the possibility of communication between this and other worlds which deserves consideration. We are publishing shortly remarkable examples of automatic-writing, which some of us believe to be a communication from Frederick Myers. I believe this document will prove to be of great importance. What followed here I do not feel myself at liberty to make public; but some day, when the story of Oliver Lodge comes to be written, his own personal reasons for faith in continuance after death will be set out in full. Suffice it to say that he has good reason to believe in the possibility of communication between this and other worlds. 'What we can take before the Royal Society,' he continued, 'and what we can challenge the judgment of the world upon, is telepathy. Here is the beginning of a wider conception of science. Directly men see and admit, as they must do from the overwhelming evidence, that it is possible to transmit ideas direct from brain to brain, without the intermediaries of speech and hearing, they are looking into and gaining admission to new fields of exploration. Mind you, it is a dangerous field; I have described it as the borderland of physics and psychology, and admits it as the whole region appears to be in the occupation of savages abandoned to the grossest superstition. But I say we have got to take the country, and rule it for the advantage of mankind. Galileo, you remember, funked teaching the Copernican theory and abandoning the Ptolemaic, because he was not quite firmly seated in his University chair. It is exactly the same thing to-day. Men are too nervous, and not unnaturally, to avow any interest in a study which has so long been left in the hands of quacks and impostors. But some of them are bound to study it. Everything in the world has to be examined.'"

GREATER CANADA.

GREENLAND TO BE BOUGHT.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO BE ANNEXED.

It is stated that the Canadian Government is about to open negotiations for the purchase of Greenland from Denmark, and that the admission of Newfoundland to the Canadian Federation has also been practically decided upon.

This action, says a Central News telegram from Halifax, N. S., has been taken as a result of the decision by the Alaska Tribunal, the desire of Canadian statesmen being to make the whole of the continent north of the United States essentially British, in the interests of the Empire.

The "Standard" correspondent at Ottawa, who also transmits the rumour, recalls that in 1895 Newfoundland applied for admission into Canada. At that time Canada made an offer to Sir William Whiteway, but the matter was not gone into very seriously: otherwise it could have easily been accomplished. Sir R. Bond, the Prime Minister, is well acquainted with all the negotiations of that day and is now in a good position to get overtures from Canada. The terms of union will be more costly to the Dominion now than in 1895. But it is believed that they can be made acceptable to Newfoundland as well as to Canada.

Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada, stated in an interview that he had had no information on the reported opening of negotiations by the Canadian Government for the purchase of Greenland from Denmark. In any event, added his lordship, the announcement was undoubtedly premature, and he did not think the intended purchase was within the range of practical politics at the moment.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

At 2-15 p.m.

For Judgement.

1230—Dikshit and D—Bhugvandas Walji vs Bai Gangabai and others Man—J and H.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

542,03—R P Mehta Khusroo Ardesir and others vs Peter Francis Lopes and another—Daphtary and F.

Long Causes.

270,01—Ardeshir H D and Co.—Harichund Soonderlal vs Gosvami Shri Goverdhunlalji Maharaj.

Commercial Cause.

695,03—Tyabji D and Co—Tarachand Lakmondas and another vs Ganeshdas Hirachand and another.

Long Causes.

455-03—Captain and V Mahomedally Mulla Abdul Ally vs La Indienne Marine Ins Co Limited—Little and Co.

168,03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangeer Hormusjee vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another—Pestonji P and K and Kanga and P.

215,01—Edgelow G and W—Bunoordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W and Co—Ishwarlal Khushalchand and G.

360,02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others vs Amedaji Mesabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

37,01—Captain and V—Aminabibi widow vs Masoonbibi widow.

131,02—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co.

121,03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji vs Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

212,03—Shamrao and M—Bhandrai Dharamdas vs Mamraj Rambhugat Malvi H and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

28,02—Wadia G and Co—Valji Anandji vs Valrai Madhavji.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

511,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

111,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co—Part heard.

511,02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Hurkor vs Kilachand Ramdas and others—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

238,02—Edgelow G and W—Ranglilas Manekial vs Lukhmidas Ranchordas and another—Mirza and M Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff.

Long Causes.

30 03—Khundrao S and L—Mumoji Mahomed Dinaji and another vs The Hindoostan Spinning Limited and another—Inamdar and Co and Little and Co—Part heard.

23,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Manmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. and Jamsetjee and H.

531,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manmohundas Ramji and another vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K.

5,99—Thakurdas and Co—Keshavjee Dossa and others vs Gokuldas Manekial and others—Kadka and P and In person.

557,01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedally Penkar vs Abdulla bin Aadool Saheb and others—Payne and Co and D Homer and B Raghavaya.

119,03—K B Mehta—Cawasji w Byramshaw Mehta vs Homi N A Wadia and others—Edgelow G and W.

416,0 —Malvi H and M—Bansidhar Rambilas vs Seekaran S mirmal and others—Edgelow G and W.

302—1207,01—Mulla and M—Ebrahim Khimji and another vs Premji Deoram—Ardeshir H D and Co.

334,03—Bhalshunker K and G—Rao Saheb Manoji Bajooji vs Dadiba Merwanji Dalal—Craigie L and O

Admiralty Suit.

1,02—Crawford B and Co—The Bombay Flour Mills and Co vs The Owner of S S Oarvak—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedali Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji—Craigie L and O vs Hoosein and ors

241,03—Edgelo G and W—Mahomedali Khan bin Hajee vs Mahomed Haji Abdool—Craigie L and O—Mahomed Wab Khan vs Aazen

488,—Jamsetji and K—Ismanath Moreshwar Anaji vs Miyasaheb Abdulla Miyasaheb—Smetham B and N—Part Hear —and another vs Sarafali

389,02—Edgelow G and W—Govindjee Amersey and another vs Pookan Tilow and others—Payne and Co—Part Heard

210-02—Madhavjee V Harilal—Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowandas Jugjeewandas and others—Matubhai J and M and In person.

567,02—Hiralal D and another Raghunath Vanketesh vs Ramchandra alias Babaji Sakharam and another—In person

333,03—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manekjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K

583,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukrai vs Nagurmal Jotemull and ors—Sorabjee and J—For Postponement

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.

2. There will be Company drill for A C Company's on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statute at 5-30 p m on Tuesday the 12th instant Dress—Plain Clothes, with Rifles and Side arms.

3 There will be Company drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters Waudy Road, at 5 p m on Wednesday the 13th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders. Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

4. There will be Company drill for B Company at St Mary's College grounds at 5-15 p m on Tuesday the 12th instant. Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

5. No 5555 Cyclist J Corbett, B Company is transferred to L Coy Cadets from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. Orderly Sergeants for this week.
No 1 Coy Sergt R B Lenaham.
Next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.
No 2 Coy Sergt W Themson.
Next for duty Sgt H J Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy (Town Hall compound).
Tuesday at 5-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun Drill.
No 2 Coy (North Lodge Head Quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun Drill.

3. No 1 Coy will parade at Colaba for North Fort on the morning of Thursday the 14th instant 6-30 a.m. for 10" R M L Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki, puttees not to be worn.
Expenses will be paid to members on parade.

4. No 2 Coy will parade at the Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 16th instant at 4-0 p.m. for 10" R M L and 6" B L Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki puttees to be worn.

5. A Regimental Committee will be held at the Corps Lines, Apollo Bunder on Thursday the 18th instant, at 4-15 p.m.

6. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Sub-Division No 2 Coy.
No 909 Gr A A Inward.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imaum, 2763 tons, Captain S G Penberthy, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE French Mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat, 2329 tons, Captain M Fiaschi, sailed on Saturday for Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2360 tons, Captain C R Browne, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada 2124 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia, 2362 tons, Captain E Winterhalter, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr A Mirtschoff, Mr Jitaloh and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3332 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 23rd December via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain F D C Dewing arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Durban with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major Smyth A S C Mr Geo Service, five natives and 160 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2362 tons, Captain P J Morgan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 9th December, via coast ports with a cargo of coal and general and the following passengers:—Mr H S Hopkins, Mr and Mrs Ruttonjee and nephew and 43 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 7th January with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Hothwell, Mr Robertson, Mr Redfern, Mr Newell, Revd McFarlane Col Yate, Mr Pickard, Miss Bayley, Miss Kendall, Miss Jamieson, Mrs Thurley, Mr Hunt, Mr Pellosty, Mr Roy and 230 deck.

THE NEW LIGHTS IN THE RED SEA.

The Merchant Service Guild have now received a reply from the Marquess of Lansdowne to their further representations on the subject of the new lights in the Red Sea. The Guild are now officially informed that "His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople reports that an Irade authorizing the lighting of the new lights in the Red Sea has been issued but has not yet been officially communicated by the Ministry of Marine to the Lighthouse Administration at Constantinople. It is understood that the Central Administration in Paris have given instructions to make arrangements for lighting from the 25th instant. The new lighthouses in question are by name Mocha, Abu Ali, Centre Peak, and Jebel Tier, and when they are put into effective use will prove an undoubted boon to Captains and Officers navigating the Red Sea.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Hon H L A Hood.....Flagship
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Berry.....R I M
H M S Porpoise.....Comdr A J Hotham.....R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Comdr Pelham.....Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....
Juba.....134 Wilson...East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid.....Craig.....Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Dentschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ranee	3934	Corran			T M & Co
Fazul Karim	936	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Robertson			P & O Co
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	751	Plommer			M M & Co
Rango	374	Ferguson			P & O Co
Hydra	383	Smith			K N & Co
Terrier	1008	Bruner			F F C & Co
King Arthur	1047	Bunel	P Gulf	9-1-04	B & P S N Co
Zilla	2412	Lees			I M & Co
Socotra	2133	Taylor			Bo Co
Ismaili	3381	Tucker			M M & Co
Kansra	1478	Radcliffe	P Gulf		M M & Co
Selsdon	2161	Gaget			K N & Co
Spithead	2993	Stewart	W & A		Graham & Co
Gibraltar	2473	Knapp			M M & Co
Kilbrenan	2332	Wilson			Captain
Peninsular	2919	Cubit			P & O Co
King Arthur	1041	Bunel			B & P S N Co
R I M S Canning		Wilson			R I M
Upada	3332	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Liar	2616	Milne			K N & Co
Dagfred	659	Salvesen			Bombay Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Lonsdale	2043	Lee	Antwerp	15-1	M M & Co
C Colenso	2532	Shekell	Hull	1-1	F Muir & Co
Clan Fergusson	3107	McAllister	Madras	14-1-04	F M & Co
F Crewe Hall	2630	Brown	Marseilles	10-1-04	K N & Co
K Valetta	2374	Peel	Jeddah	11-1-04	E Tajboy & Co
L Puri	28	Raffin	N F	N F	H Ahmed
O Ayala	2366	Hume	Marseilles	12-1-04	Hall Bros
P Clan Maclaren	1774	Walker	Antwerp	18-1-04	F Muir & Co
Q G of Trinidad	1605	Hughes	Jedda	17-1-04	B P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Punaai ..... 552 Ahmed.....Bhawnagar ..9-1-04..Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Maros	4451	Adams	Hull	9-1-04	T Morrison & Co
2	Australia	292	Tait	Liverpool	14-1	W & A G & Co
3	D Baldulino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-1	F Crocco
4	Capri	4715	Belello	China	16-1-04	F Crocco
7	Chusan	852	Palmer	China	13-1-04	P & O Co
8	Kt Commander	2716	Durant	Trieste	13-1-04	K N & Co
9	Haddon Hall	3677	Haughton	Karachi	12-1	K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3539	Denker	Karachi	16-1	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4197	Lindon	London	23-1	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Watson	Kurrachi	11-1	M M and Co
15	Crosby Hall	2396	Black	Manchester	16-1-01	K N & Co
16	Tabaristan	3021	Paramor	K'chi	13-1	E Latham & Co

MERSEYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Reichstag .....1319 Oswald.....Zanzibar..17-1-04 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander.	From
8	Upada s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, Dec 23
	Nowshera s	Dewing	Durban
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 7
	Nairung s	Morgan	Calcutta, Dec 9
10	Hola s	Robertson	Calcutta, Dec 6
	Don Juan de Austria (U S S)	Denfeld	Colombo, Jan 6

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Maros s	Adams	Hull
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London
	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp	Durban
	Imaum s	Penbertay	Dunkirk
	Ville de la Ciotat s	Pieschi	Noumea
	Lawada s	Stebbing	Rangoon
	Crewe Hall s	Brown	Marseilles
	Moravia s	Winterhalter	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf
" Egypt, for London
" Hohenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

BRINDISI, JAN. 7

The Bombay Mails of 26th arrived here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 8.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 8.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Delhi arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Messagries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera which left Bombay on the 31st Ultimo at 8 a.m. arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—23 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 70 bales wool K C Nanjee; 113 tons oil cake The New Mofussil Co. 30 cases ghee and 40 cwt dry fish McCourland and Co; 95 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

Andrew Ba s—133 bales wool N Gouldass; 80 bales cotton H Ralli and Sons; 500 bales cotton fly and Waste H E Bell and Sons; 35 bales cotton cutting M Luckmidass and Co; 6 hogsheads, Indian Condiments Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 320 cut myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee; 403 cwt myrabollams Rajee Comersey; 1575 cw linseed Poonja Jairam; 180 bales cotton fly and Waste Pragjee Hurjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Calcutta s—1000 cwt castorseed 6760 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lonsdale s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 28 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton and fly and Waste Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 150 bales hemp, 375 bales cotton fly and Waste K Visram and Co.

Clan Maclaren s—82 bales hemp, Rajee Comersey; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 1580 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Hoshur.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—1000 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee; 264 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Boonar; 1000 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 4000 cwt crushed bones L Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ayala s—30 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Australia s—28 cwt Sabnavis R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Crosby Hall s—2000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co 2925 cwts linseed A Hasebeck and Co; 600 bales cotton Glasebrook Tejpal and Co.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ "Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.

What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says:

"I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX,' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour. They like it, and thrive on it.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

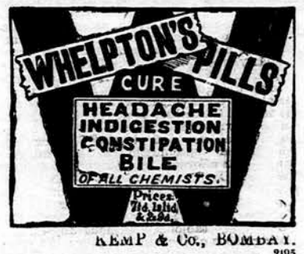
EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

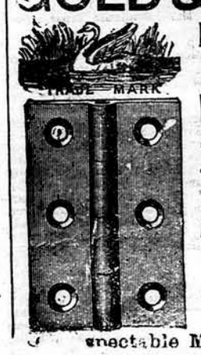
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.



KEMP & Co., BOMBAY. 2195

GOLD & CO.'S HINGES



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through respectable Merchants

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers or of

ALBUQUERQUE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold Dividends realised.
Insurances effected Premiums paid
Agency Business undertaken
Rules of Business on application

TEAS. TEAS. MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER,

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER,
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

FURTHER HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.
FACTORIES: VIENNA, NAIM, MILANO.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

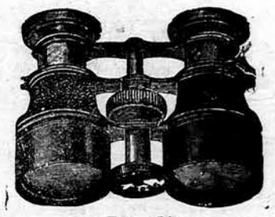
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED

LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4-½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottl

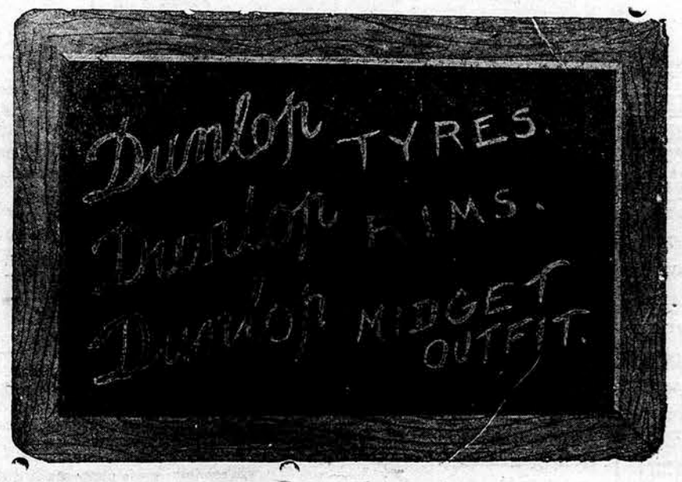
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CYCLISTS!

when you

"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

write upon it



See this trade mark on air tubes and covers

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs " " " ...	"	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps " " " ...	"	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps " " " ...	"	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks " " " ...	"	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks " " " ...	"	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets " " " ...	"	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes " " " ...	"	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets " " " ...	"	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	"	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	"	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	"	25 to 50

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,

CALCUTTA.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW, BOMAY.

A GRAND SPECIAL OFFER. VERY LOW PRICES.

250 High Class Novels. By Popular Authors.

Such as; Treshan Quaines, Lilian Turner, Mayal Lindsay, Basil Thomson, Huan McCranston Metcalf, William LeQuex, Lawrence Lynch, R. N. Stephens, Monice Gerad, Arthur Morrison, Hamilton Drummond, Coulson Kernaham, Adeline Sergeant, Alice Meadows, Alice Munro, Horace Bleakey, Fred Small, L. S. Meade, R. L. Jefferson, Robert Cromie, George Knight, etc., etc.

WELL BOUND, AND FINISHED IN BEST POSSIBLE STYLE.

PUBLISHED IN LONDON AT PRICES FROM 3-6 TO 6 SHILLINGS.

Note Our Selling Prices Rs. 2 and 2-8 Each.

A Selection of 300 Paper Cover Novels at As. 6 Each.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

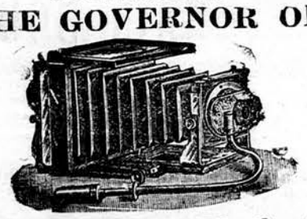
ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Per 100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH DJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH DJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH DJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

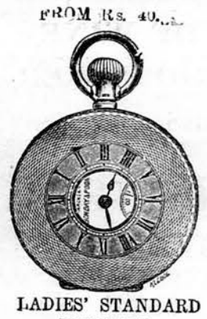
THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
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THE SERVICE WRISTLET
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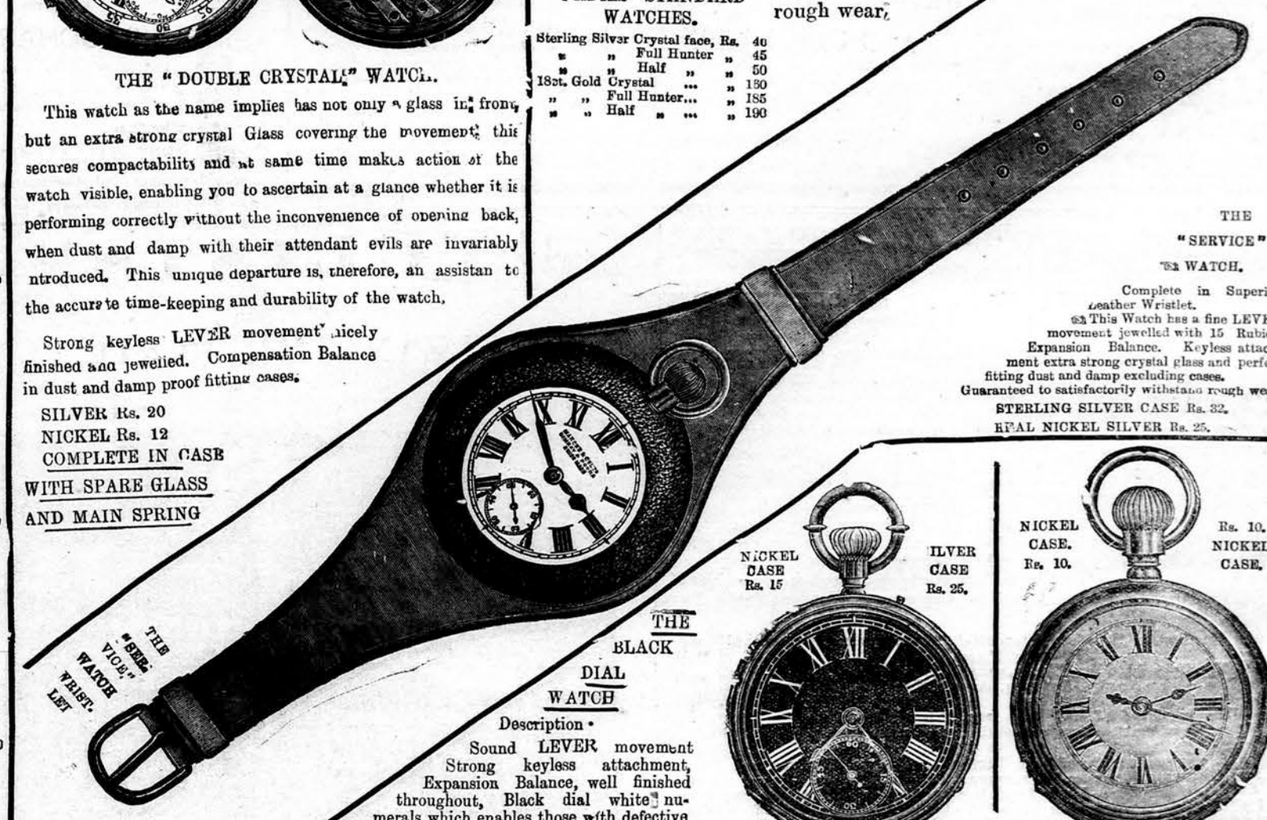

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This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
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Description.

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

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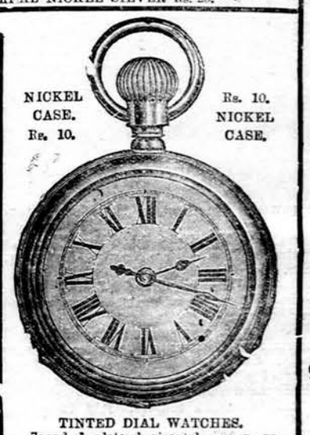
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.



TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

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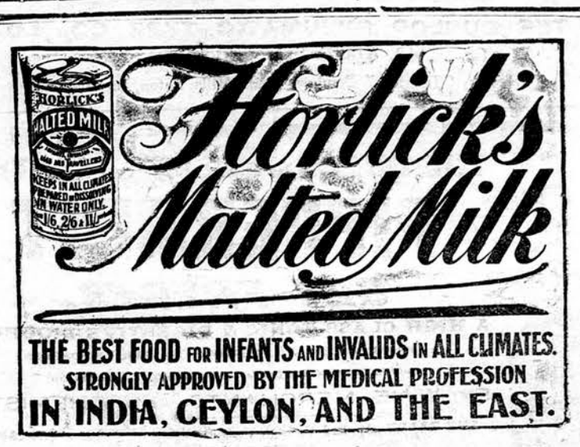

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